INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 166-- BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 15 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY

SOVIET THREAT TO CHINA.

Release Prisoners and Cancel Illegal Orders

NOTE HANDED OVER TO CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LONDON, July 13.

Moscow.—A note has been handed over to the Chinese Charge D'Affaires regarding the anti-Soviet actions in Manchuria, expressing willingness to enter into negotiations on all questions provided the arrested Russians are immediately released and illegal orders cancelled. The Soviet will wait for the answer for three days, but in the event of non-receipt of a satisfactory answer, will be compelled to resort to other means for protection of its lawful rights.—Reuter.

The Note describes the Chinese action as atrocious and unjustifiable breach of Sino-Russian Treaties which provide full opportunity to raise any question in perfectly lawful and regular manner. The Note says that the Chinese are evidently inclined to regard Russia's friendliness to China hitherto as a manifestation of its weakness and have taken a series of grossly violent and provocative actions against the Soviet. It reminds China that Soviet possesses sufficient means to safeguard lawful rights of Soviet's peoples and suggests to Mukden and the National Governments to weigh serious consequences of the rejection of proposals.—Reuter

LORD IRWIN REACHES LONDON

Reception at Victoria Station

LONDON, July 13.

Lord and Lady Irwin arrived at Victoria Station three hours late owing to the missing of the Channel boat connection. A large and distinguished gathering of personal friends and relations waited to welcome them. Mr. Been greeted them on behalf of the Government. The members of Chief Punjab Association were presented to Lord and Lady Irwin and they garlanded them.

It is understood that Lord and Lady Irwin will go to Leeds tonight. Those present at the station included Mr. Wedgewood Benn, Dr. Drummon Shiels, Sir R. Vansittart representing the Prime Minister, members of the India Council, Maharajas of Alwar Rewa and Burdwan, Sir Arthur Hirtzel Lord Inchcape, Sir John Simon, Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Micnael Odwyer, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, Sir and Lady Chatterjee and Colonel G. F. Stanley.—Reuter.

LORD IRWIN TO SPEND A WEEK WITH HIS FATHER

LONDON, July 14.

It is understood that Lord Irwin after spending week with his father in Yorkshire will take up residence in Eaton Square, London, in a room reserved for him by India Office.—Reuter.

Subhas Chandra Bose's Persuation Wins

MR. SATINDRANATH BREAKS HIS FAST AFTER 53 DAYS

CALCUTTA, July 14.

After a fast of 53 days, Mr. Satindranath Sen was persuaded this morning by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, who interviewed him to agree to break his fast. Twelve others colleagues of Mr. Sen who observed fast along with Mr. Sen for the last three weeks and more also agreed to take food.—Free Press.

CASH CERTIFICATES TO BE ISSUED AT RS. 7-12

SIMLA, July 14.

A Government of India Finance Department notification says that post office cash certificates will now be issued at Rs. 7/12 in order to bring the yield into conformity with the increased rate of borrowing by the Government in the open market.—Free Press.

In their notification dated 15 June 1927, the Government of India promulgated certain revised rates for issue of Post Office Cash Certificates, which reduced the yield thereon so as to correspond to their borrowing rate for year 1926 Since then the rate at which the Government of India borrow in the open market has risen and they have decided to increase the yield from cash certificates to a corresponding extent with a view to maintaining the popularity of this form of investment. The amounts repayable on certificates of different denominations issued on or after 1st August 1929 are set forth in a table appended to a table in a notification issued to-day.—A. P.

Madras, July 13. A committee of about 20 members constituting a conference of women, has been formed to concert measures for popularising the resolutions of the All-India Women's Conference held at Patna.—Free Press.

"QUESTION MARK" TURNS BACK FROM AZORES

FLIERS TRYING THEIR BEST TO REACH HORTA

LONDON, July 14.

New York.—The aeroplane "Question Mark" turned back after reaching point north of the Azores.

A wireless message from Azores states that the Polish flyers are urgently trying to reach Horta from which place they are thirty miles distant.—Reuter.

TREASURE IN SUKEN BRITISH SHIPS

ITALIAN TRAWLER'S UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH

LONDON, July 13.

Brest.—The Italian trawler "Artiglio" after a search lasting a month has abandoned the attempt to locate the wreck of the treasure-laden British liner "Egypt" and is sailing to-day to search for the wreck of the British liner "Drummond Castle" which was sunk on 16th May 1896 between Leconquet and Onessant with 256 persons and six millions sterling worth of gold aboard.—Reuter.

COSTES RETURNS OWING TO PETROL SHORTAGE

LONDON, July 14.

Villa Coublay. Costes turned back owing to threatened shortage of petrol. Headwinds reduced the speed of the plane from 125 to between 40 and 50 miles an hour. He covered 3,375 miles in 20 hours.—Reuter.

COSTES LANDS AT VILLA COUBLAY

LONDON, July 14.

Paris.—Costes landed at Villa Coublay.—Reuter.

MINISTRY FORMING IN C. P.

Governor Confers With Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Rao

PROMISE OF A STABLE CABINET GIVEN

NAGPUR, July 14.

The Governor of the Central Provinces had interviews with Messrs. Rao and Khaparde yesterday morning and again with Mr. Khaparde in the evening.

Interviewed this morning Mr. Khaparde said, "His Excellency the Governor summoned me and Mr. Rao for interview yesterday. I understand Mr. Rao was not in a position to form a Ministry, his following having been reduced to about six or seven. After some discussion with His Excellency I undertook to get a stable Ministry formed and proposed the names of Messrs. R. M Deshmukh, (ex-Minister) and Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose, after consulting my Party.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

Questioned as to why he himself did not go into office, Mr. Khaparde said that he thankfully declined the Party's unanimous request to take office in interests of present politics and of province as a whole. His view is that of the ex-Ministers must be in office as entirely new personnel could not be expected to achieve anything remarkable in the interest of the province within a short period of one year or so even if the term of the Council was extended.

POSITION OF MUSLIMS.

Questioned regarding position of Muslims, who are members of the Nationalist Party, Mr. Khaparde, said, "About an hour before I went to the Governor, resignation from two Muslim members were received and this dissension in the Muslim group lessened the possibility of inclusion of a Muhamedan in the Ministry. Yet I kept the possibility of inclusion of a Mahomedan in the Ministry till the last moment. I expect that the remaining Muslim members will remain firm and stick to the Party. I further expect that the healthy group will materially help the stability of the Ministry.

NO BARGAINING SPIRIT.

Questioned if the Hindi group showed any bargaining spirit. Mr. Khaparde said they made no bargaining. Ministry was offered to one of them as a measure of practical politics and he was perfectly satisfied with their frankness and conciliatory spirit.

The Free Press of India understands that Messrs. Khaparde, Deshmukh and Bose had another interview with the Governor this afternoon when His Excellency accepted the personnel of ministry.

A Government communique will issue shortly.—Free Press.

BENGAL RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

PROVISIONS OF BILL

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The Bengal Government reshaped the Bengal Rural Primary Education Bill which was fundamentally altered by the Select Committee for submission to the August session of the Council.

The bill as now stands provides (1) Central Committee to advise the Government, (2) appointment of District School Boards under control of Magistrates, (3) Expenditure on teaching and training of staff to be met from the Provincial Revenue, (4) imposition of education cess similar to the Roads and Public Works Cess estimated to yield one crore of Rupees annually, (5) Government turned down the suggestion of the Select Committee for levying a cess of 2 Pice from Landlords and 3 Pies from the cultivator and proposed the original rate of 1 pice for Landlords and 4 Pice for the cultivators, (6) As the cess do not touch business or professional men, the Magistrates are empowered to impose a tax on them, (7) Government may, after consulting the District School Boards and on satisfying themselves that there is adequate provision for Primary education in any area, may declare Primary education compulsory in that area, (8) In response to the widely expressed desire, religious instructions may be provided during school hours.—Free Press.

HEAVY RAIN IN SURAT

More Than 11 Inches In A Day

SEVERAL HOUSES COLLAPSE

SURAT, July 13 (By Mail.)

After a break of two days, there was incessant downpour since yesterday noon, accompanied by strong winds, which caused a good deal of damage.

Several cases of house collapse in the city are reported, in one of which two persons were injured. On account of strong winds a number of trees have been uprooted including very old banyan tree known as 'aganowad.'

The city electric supply has also been interrupted since morning, a couple of poles having fallen on the Naupura road. The rainfall recorded during the last 24 hours ending 8 a.m. today is 11.13 inches. The total rainfall reached 41.48 inches, which is more than the usual figure for the whole season. The sky is still heavily overcast.—A. P.

BREACH IN B.B.&C.I. RAILWAY LINE

The District Traffic Superintendent, Ajmere, B. B. & C. I. Railway wires under date to-day:—

The line between Bhurkhi and Hadalabhal on the Ahmedabad-Dhandhuka Railway has been badly damaged by heavy rain to-day. Transhipment is not possible, and through running has been suspended. The 168 down and 62 down were returned from Bhurkhi as 63 up and 167 up respectively, and 63 up and 167 up from Hadalabhai as 168 down and 62 down. A modified train service has been introduced between Ahmedabad and Bhurkhi, and a shuttle service, between Dhandhuka and Hadalabhai.—A. P.

PROGRESS IN KING'S HEALTH

DOCTORS DECIDE ON PERFORMING OPERATION

LONDON, July 13.

The Bulletin issued from Buckingham Palace and signed by six doctors says:—"His Majesty's general health has further improved. The sinus on the right side of the chest has ceased to give an adequate exit to and therefore to secure the healing of the small residual abscess with which it communicates. It will be necessary therefore for the abscess to be directly drained and treated and full consideration has been given to the best method of effecting this purpose. The necessary operation will take place on Monday."—Reuter.

DR. WILFRED TROTTER CALLED FOR CONSULTATION

LONDON, July 14.

There was a new name among the signatories of the bulletin regarding King's health, issued to-night, namely Wilfred Trotter (who has been Honorary Surgeon to King since 1928). He was called in for consultation on Wednesday when it was decided to carry out an operation which, it is understood, will be a comparatively minor one. His Majesty, who is otherwise quite well, spent yesterday and to-day in bright sunshine in the Palace grounds.—Reuter.

ANNUAL R. A. F. DISPLAY

FULL DRESS REHEARSAL AT HENDEN

RUGBY, July 13.

In the presence of 10,000 school children, a full dress rehearsal was held at Hendon last night, of to-day's annual Royal Air Force display. Two hundred of the finest pilots are taking part in the display in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York and an immense gathering including many prominent airman and aviation experts from all parts of the world.—B. O. W.

PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT

£25 Million for Development Schemes

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION IN COMMONS

RUGBY, July 13.

The order paper of the House of Commons contains the text of an important money resolution to be taken in the House on Tuesday in respect of 25 millons sterling, to the extent of which the Government propose to guarantee in the next three years the payment of principal and interest on loans raised in connection with development schemes calculated to promote employment.

Meanwhile, the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Minister in charge of Unemployment Relief, has this week interviewed representatives of railway companies with whom he discussed a number of important proposals now under consideration, and the representatives of County Councils, which have important works in contemplation. To-day he is meeting the Electricity Commissioners and the Electricity Board.—B. O. W.

BELGIAN CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH GERMANY

LONDON, July 13.

Brussels.—An agreement has been reached between Belgium and Germany over the Belgian claim for compensation in respect of German marks issued in Belgium during the German occupation. Under the Agreement, Germany promises to pay Belgium thirty-seven annuities from thirty-first March, 1930, on similar lines to the Young plan annuities. The first annuity will consists of 138,769,000 Belgian francs, and after wards, payments will consist of three annuities of 184,169,000, eight annuities of 222,716,000, another eight of 172,176,000 and seventeen final annuities of 79,663,000. In the event of a moratorium intervening in the Young payments, Germany will still pay the Belgian annuities, but the latter may then be paid in kind.—Reuter.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

HOUSE OF COMMONS AGREES TO MR. J. H. THOMAS' RESOLUTION

LONDON, July 12.

The House of Commons agreed to a money resolution moved by J. H Thomas relating to the Colonial Development Bill which will shortly be introduced. It provides for the establishment of a colonial development fund of a million sterling a year. Extension of benefits of the Colonial Stock Act will facilitate borrowing by certain protectorates and mandated territories and the amendment of Palestine and East African Loans Act will enable the interest to be added to the Capital during the period of construction and increase the period of the loan. Mr. Thomas emphasised that the unexpended balances of the development fund would not be carried forward. He was of opinion that this would make the colonies speed up their development plans. It was estimated that the fund would enable forty million sterling work to be undertaken because many colonies were prepared to carry out certain work if Imperial Government guaranteed half the interest for the period.

Mr. Amery, Mr. Hilton Young and Major Ormsby-Gore supported the resolution.—Reuter.

BE READY FOR NON-CO-OPERATION

SUBHAS BOSE'S CALL TO CONGRESS COMMITTEE

BARISAL, July 13.

Presidirg over the Barisal District Conference Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose asked the Congress Committees to organise themselves and appealed to the audience to remove social distinctions and be prepared for complete non-co-operation.—A. P.

RAMANAND CHATTERJEE CASE

Govt. Secretary and Executive Council Member as Defence Witnesses

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Sir Provashchandra Mitter, Member, Executive Council and Mr. W. S. Hopkins, Chief Secretary, Bengal Government will be called as the Defence witnesses in the sedition case against Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor, "Modern Review" and Sajanikanta Das, Printer for publishing and printing Dr. Sunderland's book "India In Bondage".

"DUMMY" COMPLAINANT.

When the case was taken up to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the Defence Counsel complained that a "Dummy" complainant had been put forward in the person of Mr. E. A. Hartley, the Assistant Commissioner of Police and they asked the Crown to put forward the real complainant Sir Charles Tegart who according to the evidence applied to the Bengal Government for sanctioning the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee on behalf of the Printer Mr. Hartley did not know the political changes introduced into India by the Government of India Act. Witness had read the Book, but he was not personally acquainted with any of the writers, Englishman or Indian.

Q:—Do you agree with the writers that India ought to get Dominion Status?

OBJECTION TO THE QUESTION.

The Advocate-General, for the Crown, objected to this question as the opinion of the witness was irrelevant.

Mr. Chatterjee replied his object was to show that the prosecution was "malafide" by trying to get admission from the witness who was only an average healthy Englishman that he too sympathised with the Indian aspirations.

The Advocate-General maintained that this was beside the point and asked how was the opinion of the witness about Dominion Status or what healthy or diseased English man ought to do was relevant.

Mr. Chatterjee submitted he was trying to get from the witness not his opinion but his state of mind, as the complainant was the "dummy complainant" for the Crown and if he ever had sympathy with the aspirations of the accused, both of them ought to go to jail and the real complainant ought to come out.

The question was not pressed.

WITNESS'S ADMISSION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nishiteen for Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, the witness admitted it was the commissioner of Police who applied for the sanction and witness had been ordered to make the complaint. He was aware that a part of this book appeared in the "Modern Review" and no action was taken for such articles.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the present Premier was the author of

MURDER IN TEMPLE

Chowkidar Found Dead

DELHI, July 13.

A mysterious murder is reported from a Jain temple at a neighbouring village. It is stated that one Chowkidar was found murdered inside the temple.

The Police are making inquiries.—Free Press.

awakening of India and to his knowledge the book had not been proscribed.

Q:—Do you know the British Government called for public opinion with regard to the moulding of the Indian constitution?

A:—Yes.

Q:—And Sir John Simon wanted to get as much information as possible.

A:— Yes.

Sub-inspector Manmohan, who conducted the search at Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee's house admitted he was given the necessary help by the accused.

At this stage Mr. Nishiteen told the Court that Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee took the entire responsibility so far as printing and publication of the book was concerned.

The case was adjourned till July 23 for the examination of the Defence witnesses and for arguments.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL SERVICE BILL

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE

SIMLA, July 13.

With a view to ascertain the views of the Provincial Government with regard to the proposed All-India Medical Council Bill the Government of India called a conference in which the provincial representatives were invited. The conference which commenced yesterday concluded to-day. The nature of the recommendations of the Provincial Governments is not available to the press. But the Government of India it is understood will now proceed with the Bill adjusting it where possible in the light of the views of the Provincial Governments as expressed in the Conference through their representatives.

The following gentlemen attended the Conference:—

Madras:—Hon'ble Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliar, Maj.-General J. W. D. Megaw.

Bombay:—Hon'ble Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Hon'ble Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Lt.-Col. F. P. Mackie.

Bengal:—Hon'ble Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Maj.-General Tate.

U. P.:—Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Mahajit Singh, Col. Sprawson.

Punjab:—Hon'ble Mallik Feroz Khan Noon, Col. H. M. Mackenzie.

Bihar and Orissa:—Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Lt.-Col. L. Cook, Col. W. V. Coppinger.

Government of India:—Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Sir Grank Noyce, Maj.-General Sir Heury Symons, and Mr. Ram Chandra.—Free Press.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY

MR. HENDERSONS OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, July 13.

A deputation from the League of Nations Union waited upon the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson yesterday, and discussed various international questions. Mr. Henderson said, in a review of the Government's policy, referring to the optional clause, that there was no withdrawal from his Party's position as given in the general election manifesto. Should any reservations prove necessary, they would not be allowed to detract from the value of the signature. He was glad to say that conversations with the United States were progressing very well. He was hoping, before the next meeting of the League Council, to get the fullest possible information about the minorities question, which would be raised there. Referring to the next meeting of the League Assembly, Mr. Henderson said that an important declaration would be made by the Prime Minister, who would head the British Delegation.—B. O. W.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 13.

October	18.21 Nominal
December	18.50—.08
January	18.51—.04
March	18.72—.06
May	18.82—.05
Middling Spot	18.25—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 13.

July	17.84—.11
October	18.14—.07
Middling Spot	18.44—.07

NEW YORK.

New York, July 13.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	Unquoted
October	Closed
January	Unquoted.

New York. 11-45 a.m.

July	Unquoted
October	Closed
January	Unquoted

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Bri-	
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

	Opening	Closing	
July	9.85	9.81	—.01
August		9.78	—.01
September		9.78	unchgd.
October	9.80	9.77	,,
November		9.75	,,
December		9.77	,,
January	9.81	9.78	,,
February		9.79	,,
March	9.86	9.83	,,
April		9.83	,,
May	9.87	9.85	,,
June		9.84	,,
July		9.84	,,
Middling Spot		10.23	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

Scinde Fully Good	6.15	unchgd.
Scinde Fine	6.40	,,
Scinde Superfine	6.65	,,
Bengal Good	5.90	,,
Bengal Fully Good	6.15	,,
Bengal Fine	6.40	,,
Oomra Good	6.95	,,
Oomra Fully Good	7.25	,,
Oomra Fine	7.55	,,
Broach Fully Good	8.25	,,
Broach Fine	8.50	,,
Broach Superfine	8.75	,,

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

July	15.64	unchgd.
October	15.75	+.05
November	15.75	+.05
January	16.02	+.07
March	16.27	+.10
May	16.49	+.10
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.40	+.10

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, July 13.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes: July shipment sellers 44/6.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes: July/Aug. shipment sellers 44/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: July shipment paid 47/-.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels: Not quoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta July/Sept. per cwt. 11/9.

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 11/10 1/2.

C and F Bombay:—

July/Aug. per cwt. 11/10-1/4

C and F Karachi:—

July/Aug. per cwt. 11/10-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London July 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.

Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £8/15/0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £19/13/9

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £19/2/6

LINSEED.

London July 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £19/3/9

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £19/3/9

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—

Shipment hull sellers July/Aug. £18/3/9

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £19/12/9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London July 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Banks Bills, 3 Months	5-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 Months	5-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London July 13.

T T Berlin on London	Closed
T T Amsterdam on London	Closed
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	33.42
T T Milan on London	Closed
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	123.89
T T London on Prague	163.93

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, July 12.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports	31,000
Exports from America:	
To Great Britain	3,000
To France and the Continent	38,000
To Japan	11,000
Visible Supply:	
Stocks at U.S. Ports	674,000
Stocks at U.S. Interior Towns	253,000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, July 12.

July close at s. 9/0 3/4d. up 2-1/8d.

Oct. close at s. 9/4 3/4d. up 1-3/4d.

Dec. close at s. 9/7 5/8d. up 1-5/8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—

July per bushel Dol. 1.29-5/8 up 1-5/8.

Sept. per bushel Dol. 1.28-3/8 up 1-3/4.

Dec. per bushel Dol. 1.34-1/8 up 1-1/2

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co. cable as under:—

"Chicago cables wheat Canadian pool says condition 65 per cent. considered bullish."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 13.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4422
Linseed	3557
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	51
Gingellyseeds	294
Groundnuts	5753
Castorseeds	1680
Rice	2005
Myrabollams	592
Cottonseeds	2884
Mowraseeds	49
Gram	1388
Joowar	2610
Barley	788
Bajree	358
Coal	1478 tons.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)

Bombay, July 13.

Ex-Godown Bombay

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 555 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112 per ton.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 12.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 p. s.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. Little bear covering.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 12.

	Bales.
Total Imports	27,000
East Indian Imports	3,000
Total Exports	2,000
East Indian Exports	
Total forwarded	58,000
East Indian forwarded	6,400
Total Stock	863,000
East Indian Stock	49,000
Total Sales	28,150
East Indian Sales	1,000

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

We have received the following report from Messrs. J. Thomas & Co., of Calcutta dated 10th July:—

Heavy Goods.—As in Hessians, a quick reaction was experienced in this section, especially for the forward positions.

Mills met the demand freely on the rise, and a good general business was transacted.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrates for October at Rs. 29/4/0 to 29/8/0; D. W. Salt Bags for November/March at Rs. 32/4/0; D. W. Flour Bags for early August and August at Rs. 44/0/0, for August/September at Rs. 44/0/0; B. Twills for July at Rs. 35/8/0 to Rs. 36/0/0 to Rs. 35/12/0. for July/August at Rs. 35/8/0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 40/0/0 to Rs. 39/10/0, for August at Rs. 39/12/0 to Rs. 39/10/0; Liverpool Twills (41 1/2"x24" hd.) for July at Rs. 41/0/0 basis, for October at Rs. 41/4/0 basis to Rs. 41/8/0 basis: Twill Sugars (6x8) for July at Rs. 42/8/0. Cuban Sugars for July at Rs. 45/8/0, for August/September at Rs. 46/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 45/12/0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugars (6x8) for early July and July at Rs. 42/8/0; Grainsacks (3 1/4 lbs.) for July at Rs. 57/8/0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for August at Rs. 90/0/0, for October/March at Rs. 89/0/0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 35/8/0 to Rs. 36/0/0 to Rs. 35/12/0; for July/August at Rs. 35/8/0. Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 40/0/0 to Rs. 39/10/0, for August at Rs. 39/12/0 to Rs. 39/10/0; Woolpacks for July at Rs. 1/14/6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 35/4/0; for September at Rs. 35/8/0 to Rs. 35/0/0, for October/March at Rs. 36/0/0; Woolpacks for July at Rs. 1/14/6, for July 1930 at Rs. 1/12/0; Woolpacks (11 1/2 lb.) for early July at Rs. 2/0/0 basis to Rs. 1/15/0 basis, for July at Rs. 1/14/6 basis: A. Twills (48") for July at Rs. 44/12/0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Heavy Cees for Ready at Rs. 35/0/0, for August/December at Rs. 36/0/0, for November/January at Rs. 36/4/0, for November/March and January/March at Rs. 36/0/0; Heavy Cees (2" Blue stripe) for Ready at Rs. 35/8/0, for July at Rs. 35/0/0; Heavy Cees (43"x29" hd 2" green) for July at Rs. 36/0/0 basis. A. Twills for July at Rs. 42/4/0, for August at Rs. 42/8/0, for January/March and January/April at Rs. 43/0/0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for January/March at Rs 44/8/0 to Rs. 45/0/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 35/8/0 to Rs. 36/0/0 to Rs. 35/12/0, for July/August at Rs. 35/8/0, for July/Septemmer at Rs. 35/12/0, for August at Rs. 35/12/0, for August/September at Rs. 35/0/0 to Rs. 36/0/0, for October/December and January/June at Rs. 36/0/0, for October/March at Rs. 36/4/0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 40/0/0 to Rs 39/10/0, for August at Rs. 39/12/0 to Rs. 39/10/0, for January/March at 40/4/0.

Hessians.—Since our last report the Perliminary Jute Forecast figures of 33,19,500 acres have been issued, and these being less than was generally anticipated, a sharp rise in values has resulted. Speculators entered the market and a good trade was done with mills for all positions up to June next year.

After a slackening off, we close steady.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 13/8/0 to Rs. 14/1/0 to Rs. 13/12/0 to Rs. 14/7/0 to Rs. 13/15/0 to Rs. 14/3/0.

40"—7 1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 13/7/0 to Rs. 13/14/0 to Rs. 13/10/0 to Rs. 14/1/0 to Rs. 13/13/0 to Rs. 14/1/0.

9 Porters for July at Rs 13/9/0 to Rs. 14/2/0 to Rs. 13/13/0 to Rs. 14/6/0 to Rs. 14/1/5 for July/September at Rs. 13/7/0, for August at Rs. 14/0/0, for August/September at Rs. 13/8/0 to Rs 13/15 0 to Rs. 13/12/0 to Rs. 14/3/0 to Rs. 14/1/0, for September at Rs. 13/12/0, for October/December at Rs. 13/0/0 to Rs. 13/8/0 to Rs. 13/5/0 to Rs. 13/10/0, for January/March at Rs. 12/14/0 to Rs. 13/5/0 to Rs. 13/4/0 to 13/6/0 for January/June at Rs. 13/4/0 to Rs. 13/0/0 to Rs. 13/4/0.

Cotton Packs for July at Rs. 86/0/0.

40"—10 1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 17/10/0 to Rs. 18/1/0 to Rs. 17/15/0 to Rs. 18/12/0 to Rs. 18/6/0, for July at Rs. 17/11/0 to Rs. 18/12/0 to Rs. 18/5/0.

40"—10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 17/13/0 to Rs. 18/5/0 to Rs. 18/3/0 to Rs. 19/0/0 to Rs. 18/7/0, for July at Rs. 17/13/0 to Rs. 19/4/0 to Rs. 18/9/0.

11 Porters for August/September at Rs. 17/11/0 to Rs. 18/2/0 to Rs. 17/15/0 to Rs. 18/8/0 to Rs. 18/2/0, for October/December at Rs. 17/1/0 to Rs. 17/8/0 to Rs. 17/6/0 to Rs. 17/12/0 to Rs. 17/8/0 for January/March at Rs. 16/13/0 to Rs. 17/6/0 to Rs. 17/4/0, for January/June at Rs. 17/4/0.

36"—12 ozs./40" for August/September at Rs. 1978/0 basis.

Australian Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for October/March at Rs. 34/0/0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 12.

Since our last report dated 5th inst. we experienced a better market during the latter part of last week with strong advices from London/America and with the report on last Saturday, that the Trust Land offer for 180,000 tons at 12 guilders and were likely to accept and afterwards were to raise the unit by quarter or half a quarter dealers being confident that the pesent prices were very low compared with any Sugars there was very good enquiry and a very large business was done by a big European Importer in White Javas July/September Shipment at Rs. 7/11/0 to Rs. 7/13/0 in October/December at Rs. 7/12/0 to Rs. 7/14/6 in January/March at Rs. 7/13/0 to Rs. 8/0/0 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. On Sunday News received that the Trust accepted the offer and raised the limit by quarter guilder had some easy feeling and again on Tuesday the report was that Trust sold small quantity at 12.50 guilders again there was rush to buy in a large quantity was done at above prices. Near positions were not in good demand and bulk of business was for October to March. There was fair demand for ready Sugar in sympathy with the rise in Java and prices were advanced by 3 to 4 annas and again reduced by two annas with fall in demand owing to strong monsoon in the interior we expect good demand will come after a week for ready Sugars.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a steadier market with good business doing in all positions.

Java reported a quiet market after the rise due to profit taking but do not expect general decline.

London Terminals show rise of 6d. and American Terminals a rise of 10 cents over last week.

The following are the Bazar rates and Stocks:—

White Java June Rs. 7/13/6 s 11/9 F. B. Harbour.

s. 11/10 F. B Harbour stocks 10,000 Bags.

White June Rs. 7/13/6 s 11/9 F. B. Harbour.

White July/Sept. Rs. 7/12/6 s 11/8 F. B. Harbour.

White Oct/Dec. Rs. 7/13/6 s 11/9 F. B. Harbour.

White Jan/March Rs. 7/15/0 s 11/11 F. B. Harbour.

B. R. B. ready Rs. 13/2/6 s 11/11 F. B. Harbour Stocks 15,000 Bags.

Brit Refined Rs. 12/11 s 11/3 F. B. Harbour Stocks 19,000 Bags.

German ready Rs. 12/12 s 11/4 Stockss 19,000 Bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Nakshera with 5272 Bags Java Sugar.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 12.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund we have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £ s. d.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes).	102 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	94 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	2 13 9
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935/45)	96 5 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 18 9
Calcutta Tramway (Ordy.	0 18 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 11 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 12 6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	129 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 9 0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	65 15 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	87 10 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	56 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 16 3
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 5 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	7 7 6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 3 6
Russo Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 1 5
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	75 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	194 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	96 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	101 0 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	101 0 0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot: Sellers 11-5/16d.

LONDON SILVER

London July 13.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	24-1/4
Forward	24-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. 84/4 11-1/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

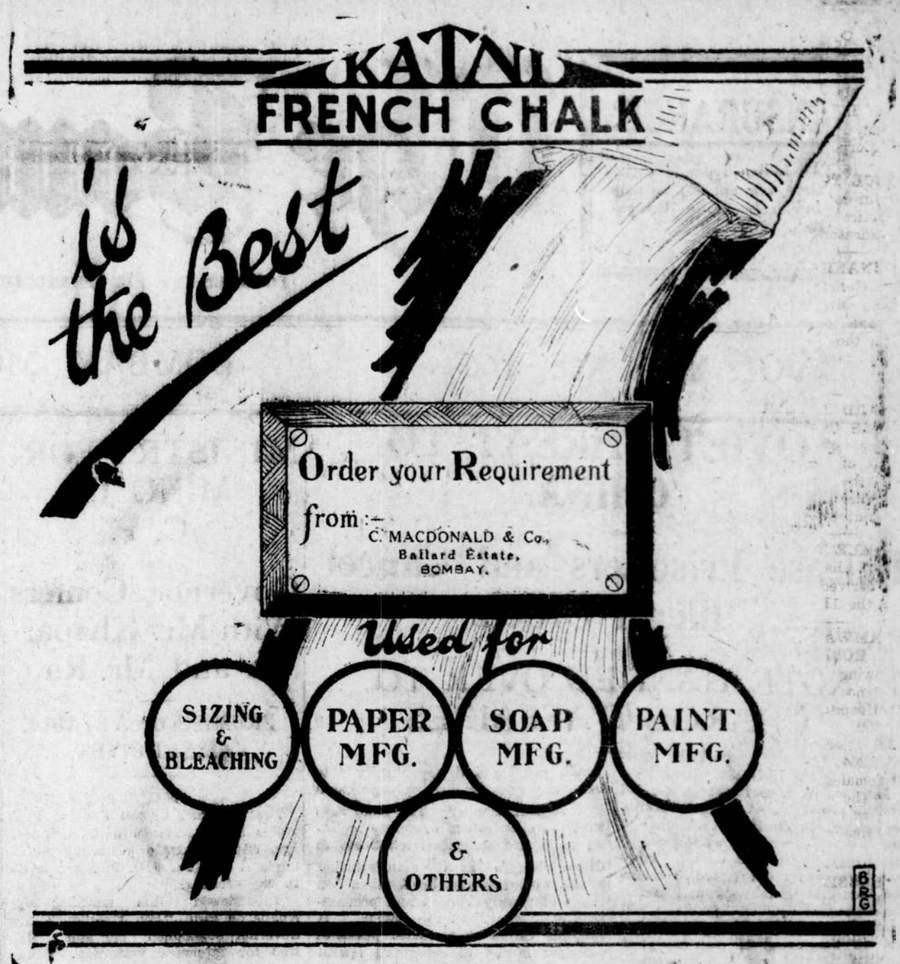
New York, July 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio No. 7, quality, Spot. Closed.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Sellers July/Aug. 32/6

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Sellers Sept/Dec. 32/3-1/2



THE WEATHER

HEAVY RAIN IN SIND AND GUJARAT

POONA, July 14.

Yesterday's depression has moved slightly northwards and now lies over southwest Rajputana. Raintall has been locally heavy in Lower Sind and Gujerat. The monsoon is active in lower Burma, Bihar and Bombay Deccan. A shallow depression has appeared this morning at the head of the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal east United Provinces Sind Gujarat Konkan Malabar and local in Upper Burma Orissa Chota Nagpur Bihar Punjab Hills South-west Punjab East Rajputana Bombay Deccan. A few falls occurred in Assam west United Provinces Central Provinces northwest Frontier Provinces Baluchistan Mysore South Hyderabad North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair half an inch, Bassein three, Kyakpyu two, Mergui, Tavoy Amherst Gwa Akyab one and half, Rangoon Diamond Island Cox's Bazzar Sambalpur Gaya one, Jalpaiguri three quarters, Dibrugarh Barisal Jessore Daltonganj, a half, Calcutta Mymensingh Hazaribagh quarter, Nagpur half, Cawnpore Allahabad Lucknow Agra quarter, Rajkot six, Surat five, Hyderabad four, Dalhousie Mount Abu two, Ahmedabad Murree one, Khanpur three quarters, Fort Bandeman, Vhavnagar Ajmer Dera Ismail Khan half; Multan Bahawalpur Jacobabad Karachi Deesa quarter, Mahabaleshwar five, Belgaum one and half, Mercara one, Calicut three quarters, Poona Manglore half, Ratnagiri Trivandrum Gopalpur quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to increase in Assam Bengal and Rajputana and extend in east and north Punjab.

Heavy Rainfall warning: Heavy rain is likely to continue in Gujerat and lower Sind in next 24 hours and extend in South Rajputana within the next eighteen hours.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1600 miles away was recorded on the Bombay seismographs at 1-12 p.m. on Saturday the 13th July. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13-7-29.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a.m. 29.564 inches (.110 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. Barometer in past 24 hours +.046

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.4 degrees (1.2 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees. (2.3 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 3.07 inches

"Rub It In"
for ACHES & PAINS
TO remove stiffness in muscles or joints—to relieve sprains, swellings and strains—to stop sharp twinges of rheumatism, sciatica, or pains in the back and chest, use Zam-Buk as an embrocation—"Rub It In."
This great balm contains rare herbal essences so refined that they are absorbed naturally into the tissues. Zam-Buk quickly drives out poison and pain; it removes inflammation and soreness in a wonderful way.
Rheumatism.—"I suffered terribly from rheumatism," writes, Mr. M. A. Hussain, of Balu Hukak's Lane Ballyganje, P.O. Calcutta. "Although I had medical treatment for over six months, my condition failed to improve. Zam-Buk, however, rubbed into my aching limbs, soon drove out all pain and banished the trouble completely."
Sprained Ankle.
"When I severely sprained my ankle the doctor prescribed Zam-Buk," writes Miss S. J. Choksey, of Hughes Rd., Grant Rd. P.O. Bombay. "He told me I would have saved much worry and expense if I had used Zam-Buk at first. Now I keep Zam-Buk handy and depend upon it for all injuries and skin troubles."
A few moments massage with Zam-Buk twice or thrice a day will remove almost any pain.
Re. One or Rs. 2-4 per box.
All chemists and medicine vendors
Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs and spices. "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
VIMTO
The Drink of Health.
VIMTO
Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Ltd Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents, Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Qualified COMPOUNDER for Aden. Apply with testimonials to Box. No. 2323 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1753.

WANTED—GRADUATES IN ARTS or Commerce with good references to work as Apprentice with assured future prospects for efficient men. Apply with full particulars of qualifications to the JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
32526.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission to sell Tooth powder, etc. Apply Box No. 2322, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1745

LECTURER IN MARATHI required. Pay offered Rs. 100 in a grade from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Apply PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.
A 32514

WANTED—By a Life Insurance Company, Men of position and influence to work as Agents on Salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem, plus Motor Allowance, etc. Persons capable of introducing personal business need only apply to Box No. 2318, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32484

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32473

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

SUMPIGE SHAMARAO, the all-India Specialist in tailors' cutting wants 2 or 3 well educated PUPILS, for London diploma courses. C/o General Post Office, Bombay.
T R1748

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 15th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 12th July, 1929.
32519

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE SCRIP, bearing No. 1642 in respect of one share of the Indian Cement Co., Ltd., standing in my name have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort Bombay, otherwise duplicate of same will be issued to the undersigned, the present holder of the share.

(Sd.) SAKHARAM VAMAN JOSHI.
R 1752

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE SCRIP, bearing No. 8062, 8063 in respect of Two shares of the Indian Cement Co., Ltd., standing in our name have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay, House, Bruce Street Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate of same will be issued to the undersigned, the present holders of the shares.

(Sd.) ATEKA H. C. TYABJEE
and
HADI C. TYABJEE.
R 1752

TENDERS

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the supply of CAST IRON PIPES, Special Castings, Sluice Valves, etc., will be received by the Works Sub-Committee upto 3 p.m. on 1st August, 1929.

Copies of the specifications, bills of quantities, forms of tender and conditions of contract may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5|- each, which will not be returned and tenders only on such forms will be considered.

RAGHUBIR SINGH,
Municipal Engineer.
Town Hall, Delhi.
32528

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for excavating earth, murum and rock on east side of Golanji Hill, including blasting same and loading it into trucks or lorries etc., will be received upto and not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 23rd July 1929.

All tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5|- per copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender and must contain the names of all the partners of the firm.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 13th July 1929.
32529.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay).

THE Free Press of India, Ld.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Authorised Capital :	Rs. 3,00,000
Subscribed Capital to-date :	Rs. 1,15,500
Paid-up Capital to-date :	Rs. 1,14,000

Divided into 600 shares of Rs. 500 each payable as follows:—Rs. 250 on application and Rs. 250 on allotment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Kt. C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A. (Chairman), Merchant, Fort; Bombay.

Hon'ble Sir, PHIROZA SETHNA, Kt. O.B.E., Merchant, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. M. R. JAYAKAR M.L.A., Barrister, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. G. D. BIRLA, M.L.A., Merchant, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Mr. WALCHAND HIRACHAND, C.I.E. Merchant, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Mr. S. SADANAND, (Managing Director), Journalist, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS.
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. MANILAL AND KHER.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. D. A. DOOMASIA & CO.,
No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
No. 70, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Free Press of India News Agency was established in January, 1925. It was founded by Mr. S. Sadanand to supply a long-felt national want for an independent national News Agency. Till the advent of *Free Press of India* there was a virtual monopoly in the collection and dissemination of news.

The Free Press of India Ltd. was registered on 1st April 1926 as a private limited liability company with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 lakh divided into 200 shares of Rs. 500 each with the primary object of taking over the Free Press of India News Agency from Mr. S. Sadanand and carrying on the business of a News Agency and all similar and incidental trades thereto specified in the memorandum of association.

The total cost of acquisition amounted to Rs. 11,896-13-0. Rs. 4,488-13-0 was paid in cash in payment of liabilities in excess of assets as on 1st April 1926. Rs. 7,408-0-0 was paid by allotment of 11 fully paid-up and 7 partly paid-up shares. Of these, five fully paid-up shares were allotted to Mr. S. Sadanand, representing the only consideration which he accepted for himself. The other allotments were against payments made to Mr. S. Sadanand to carry on the Free Press activities before registration of the Company.

Free Press of India has been making steady progress since its inception. It maintains an all-India organisation and an organisation in London for collection and dissemination of news. It collects and disseminates monthly on an average 2½ lakhs of words. Most of the leading Indian-owned daily newspapers in the country subscribe to the Free Press of India services.

Free Press of India stands for EFFICIENCY, INDEPENDENCE and IMPARTIALITY.

In the opinion of the Directors, The Free Press of India services may be expected to become self-supporting at the end of three years. With a view, therefore, to provide for the maintenance of the Free Press of India services with unimpaired efficiency on a permanent basis and also to extend the organisation and scope, the capital of the Free Press of India, has been increased to Rs. 3 lakhs. The Company has also been converted into a public limited liability company in response to representations made to the Directors that a private limited liability company permits only 50 share-holders and that a larger circle of well-wishers and sympathisers of the Free Press of India would like to participate in contributing towards the capital. The Directors and their friends have subscribed and paid up over Rs. one lakh as share capital.

The qualification of a Director is the holding in his own right not less than four shares in the capital of the company.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment has been fixed by the memorandum of association at Rs. 1 lakh which has been already subscribed.

No commission is paid or is payable.

Preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 500.

The Directors have no interest in the Company except as large shareholders. Under the articles of association, the remuneration of the Directors shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meetings, but since the inception of the Company, the Directors have rendered their services honorarily. Mr. S. Sadanand, the Managing Director and the Managing Editor, however, has been drawing an allowance determined by the Board of Directors from time to time. The present allowance of Mr. S. Sadanand is Rs. 200 per month with free quarters.

Copies of memorandum and articles of association can be had on application at the Registered Office of the Company.

Applications for shares should be addressed to the Managing Director, Free Press of India Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

LOST or MISPLACED POLICY No. 291 of the East and West Insurance Co., of Bombay, having been lost, misplaced or destroyed, we propose to issue a fresh policy in lieu thereof. If therefore anyone has found the same, the fact should be communicated to this Office within 15 days from the date hereof, failing which the Company will issue fresh policy as stated above.

By Order of the Board,
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
R1751

NOTICE.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

THE NEW SESSION of the University will commence on the 23rd of September, 1929. Admissions to the B.A., B.Sc., B.Th., M.A., M.Sc. and Law classes and to the Training College and Tibbiya College will be made from the 19th to the 25th of September.

All applications with migration or transfer certificates and Registration Fee must reach the REGISTRAR by the 20th of August.

For Prospectus and Admission Forms apply to the REGISTRAR.

32354

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. MOOS, Receiver in Suit No. 182 of 1929 of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 31-33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, situate at the DeSouza Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 2003·9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 590, New No. 6251, Old Survey No. 966, New Survey No. 2186 and Cadastral Survey No. 788, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1791 and Street Nos. 92-94 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the De Souza Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Karamsey Damji and on the South by the property of Hirji Nassoo.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1929.

(Sd.) THAKORDAS and MADGAVKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32525

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRANCIS MARYAN DESOUZA of Ville-Parle, has agreed to sell to my client, the piece of land bearing Final Plot No. 74 A, (admeasuring 670 Square Yards) of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Ville-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim, or demand in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, (or in the land in lieu of which the said plot has been allotted to the Vendor under the said Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Ville-Parle), by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be competed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Vakil, High Court.
Andheri, 13th July, 1929.
32530.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes BOMBAY.

Suit No. 13875 of 1928.
JOSEPH S. D'SOUZA ..Plaintiff.
versus
(1) MARIA D'SILVA
and (2) JOHN D'SILVA. ..Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 12th day of March, 1929, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed in the following property:

All that piece or leasehold land of which Maria D'Silva is the yearly tenant of the estate of Dominic Gregory D'Souza deceased with the dwelling house standing thereon and containing by admeasurements 150 square yards or thereabouts being part of land belonging to the estate of the said deceased bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1394 of Lower Parel Division Collector's No. 3892, New Survey No. 1862 and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3285, Street No. 749 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the property of the Church of N. S. de Salvaeao and on or towards the South, East and West by the property of the late Dominic Gregory D'Souza.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 2nd day of August, 1929, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1929.
(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
32518.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND SHOPS AT THE JUNCTION OF TARDEO ROAD AND SLEATOR ROAD NEAR GRANT ROAD STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Rustomji Nowroji Motabhai, the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Hasanally Ahmedalli Khokawalla and Abdullabhai Jafferji, the Mortgagors and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 19th March, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with bungalows, messuages, houses and shops standing thereon situate at the junction of Tardeo Road and Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station admeasuring about 1395 sq. yards (being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring about 21738 sq. yards) bearing Collector's Old No. 54 etc, New No. 13555, etc., Old Survey Nos. 210 etc. New Survey No. 7049, Cadastral Survey No. 16 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 3688 (8 e) etc. Street Nos. 19D Sleator Road, Nos. 23 etc., Tardeo Road and bounded on the East by the property known as Crawford Buildings, one moiety of the gully between which buildings and the premises under description belongs to Crawford Buildings and the moiety thereof to the premises under description, on the West by Tardeo Road, on the South by Sleater Road, and on the North by the Sweepers' passage, a moiety whereof belongs to the premises under description and beyond that by the property of J. D. Karaka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

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LOIS WILSON
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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
20 July	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Rapparee ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..	vessels	19,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Moreas ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	11,518
26 ,,	Kanpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		19,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..	direct	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
30 ,,	Moreas ..	from	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindia ..		16,614
28 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
1930		without	
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
,,	Razmak ..		19,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..	transhipp	16,588
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..	must	10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
,,	Razmak @ ..	Aden	19,602
,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)..		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		19,602
26 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND [illegible] PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£108
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
18th July	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
22nd ,,	Nowshera..	Japan.
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

a Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
17th July	Carpeta ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th July	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
19th July.	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@24 July
aTottori Maru ..	8978	17 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@1 Aug.
Awa Maru ..	8028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21 Aug.
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	8 Aug.	28 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	22 ,,	9 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	21 ,,	28 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
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Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Subs, Baroda State, Baroda.

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum

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C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

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TO-DAY.

Court of Inquiry Into Strikes, Secretariat, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

PUBLIC JNANESHWARI CLASS.

Swami Gunatitananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a Pravachana on Jnaneshwari in Marathi in the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on 18th instant, (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Kenneth" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 11th instant.

THE RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of June, 1929.

The total attendance was 3,125, out which 2,264, were males, and 861 were females. 85 cases were operated. The average daily attendance was 125 during 25 working days of the month.

HINDI CLASSES FOR WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj Hindi classes (both Junior and Senior) for women of all communities have been opened and will be conducted by the Navayuvaka Sammelana, Bombay. Further information can be had from the Secretary of the Samaj, A4 Saraswat Bldgs., Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for China and Straits Settlements will henceforth be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m. for despatch via Negapatam on alternate Wednesdays and Thursdays. Next week's mails for the above places close on Wednesday the 17th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Asia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

"MILL-OWNERS AND LABOUR PEACE."

Under the auspices of the "Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute," a public meeting will be convened in the "Marwari Vidyalaya Hall", (near Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus), to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, the organising Secretary, will deliver a lecture on "How to Enable the Mill-owners to end the Mill-strike amicably and to promote Labour Peace, without Government interference," Mr. Rustomji B. Paymaster will preside. The meeting is open to all citizens of Bombay.

THE CLERKS' UNION AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

At the last meeting of the Manging Committee presided over by Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, it was unanimously resolved that the Clerks' Union should sympathise and associate itself with the notice of motion given by Mr. J. C. Swaminarayanan, M. L. C., for the appointment of a Committee by the Legislative Council to enquire into the question of unemployment in Bombay.

It will be conceded that there are thousands of young men who were at one time or other employed as clerks, accountants, stenographers, etc. who have now come under the axe of reduction everywhere and are left practically helpless. It is in the interest of these that the Clerks' Union as a class will take up this cause. It is trusted that young men who are without employment will register their names at the Clerks' Union, 46 Church Gate Street, Fort.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Radhabai Atmaram Bapu Dalvi Memorial Prize of the value of Rs. 35/- founded under the auspices of the S. V. S. Mandali is to be awarded to the "woman" student of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community who has obtained the highest number of marks in "English" at the School Leaving Certificate examination of the Bombay University, the result of which was recently declared. Applications from students, who think that they are eligible for the prize are, therefore, invited (through the Heads of their respective schools) giving their seat numbers and the marks obtained by them in English at the said examination and should be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Mandali (address:—C/o Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Girgaon, Bombay) before 31st July 1929.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

ENGINEERING EXAM. RESULT

The following students have passed the Preliminary Examination for the Engineering Diploma of the Benares Hindu University, held in the month of April 1929:—

Ananda Charan Bhattacharya, (III.); Amolak Singh, (II.); Bidyanath Tripathy, (I.); Biswanath Labiry, (I.); Bishun Swarup Saxena, (II.); Burra Laxman Rao, (II.); Habibullah Khan, (III.); Jagdish Chandra Jain, (II.); Jaswant Rai Vij, (III.); Jaswant Singh Khosla, (III.); Kundan Laul Bhatin, (II.); Kurnatala Hanumanta Rao, (II.); K. Krishna Moorthy, (I.); Labanya Kumar Chawdhury, (II.); Mohinder Pal Kapoor, (I.); Nawal Kishore Gupta, (II.); Pindi Lal Sundhur, (III.); Pravas Chandra Sinha, (II.); Provakar Chakravarti, (I.); Purendranarayan Bagchi, (III); Rajeshwar Prasad Mital, (II); Ram Lal Manocha, (II.); Suresh Chandra Roy, (II.); Walaya Ram Dev, (II.).

FINAL EXAM. LICENTIATE IN ENGINEERING.

The following students have passed the Final Examination for the Diploma of Licentiate in Engineering of the Benares Hindu University, held in the month of April 1929:—

Nand Kishore Saxena, (II.); Piyaralal Dhiri, (II.); Sachindra Nath Mukerji, (I.); Sri Krishan, (II.); Sushil Kumar Chopra (II.); Hara Das Bhattacharjya, (II.); Amalendra Mohon Ghosh Roy, (II.); Amar Singh Luthra, (III.); Bal Chandra Pandya, (II.); Barindra Kumar Nang, (II.); Benode Bohari Kapuria, (II.); Bhagwan Dass Handulja (II.); Bhagwant Dass Jain, (III.); Bodh Raj Bhatia, (II.); Chuni Lal Bhatia, (III.); Paulat Ram Sharma, (II.); Bhirendra Chandra Chakraverty, (II.); Gauram Datt Mehta, (II.); Gopendra Chandra Sarkar, (II.); Hirendra Kumar Bose, (III.); Jung Bikram Rana Bahadur, (III.); Kamia Prasad Tandan, (II.); Khimla Ram Malhotra, (II.); Kishori Lal Haldar, (III.); Manindra Nath Ghosh, (III.); Narain Swarup Bhatnagar, (II.); N. A. Romer, (II.); Penumetcha Krishnam Raju, (III.); Prag Nath Kuckreju, (III.); Saran Singh Bhogal, (III.); Sita Ram, (II.); Som Nath Tyikha, (I.); Tara Das Mukherjee, (III.); Vidya Rattan Mullick. (I.).

AN APPEAL FOR D. A. V. FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The D. A. V. Free Night High School, Bombay, was opened on the 11th June, 1927, under the auspices of the Karnatak Arya Samaj, with a view to impart education to the masses, make them useful members of the community and provide them with the means of ameliorating their conditions. The School, aims at giving free education in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Sanskrit and Hindi, under eCient Graduate and Undergraduate teachers—without caste, creed, race and age restrictions to-day workers and such others who cannot afford time and means to join day schools but are anxious to prosecute their studies further, for University and Departmental Educational Examinations. There are already more than 100 students in the School. The present expenditure comes to Rs. 100 per month, which is hardly met by monthly subscriptions.

The Managing Committee of the School with Mr. F. J. Ginwala, M. L. C., as its President and Sjt. Pandit Shiv Dutt, and Mr. Nanakchand Kalra, as Vice-Presidents have, in order to put the Institution on a strong footing, opened a permanent fund.

The public are, therefore, requested to extend their helping hands to this infant but extremely useful institution and to subscribe their might to its funds.

Donations may be in the form of a lump sum paid at once, or in the form of monthly or annual subscriptions and will be most thankfully accepted by (1) Mr. Nanakchand Kalra, Engineer, Bombay Development Department, (2) Sjt. Vijayashanker Moolshankerji, Treasurer, Asiatic Traders, 2, Sayane Buildings, Lohar Chawl, or (3) Mr. Hariprasad S. Kalnad, Secretary, B-Block, Hasan Premjee Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION.

The first annual general meeting of the Taxi Drivers' Union Bombay, will be held at Sir Cowasji Jahangir Hall, Fort, Bombay on Sunday, July 21, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—1. To adopt committee's report and the audited Balance Sheet and income and expenditure accounts for the year ending 31st March 1929. 2. To elect office bearers and members of the Managing Committee. 3. To transact any other business that may be brought forward with the permission of the chairman.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

APPEAL TO PUBLIC TO BECOME CONGRESS MEMBERS

The Secretary of the G Ward Congress Committee in the course of an appeal to the public to become Congress members says:—

"My countrymen, will you do your duty by your country? The master key to the gates of Freedom is unity, self-help and self-sacrifice. Placing before you the noble examples of Mahatma Gandhi, Lokmanya Tilak, and Deshbandhu Das and trusting in God, let every man and woman do his or her duty and contribute something to the fulfilment of this great object, i.e., 'Freedom of the Country'. If you cannot give all your possessions, if you cannot give a portion of your wealth, if you cannot sacrifice your life identify yourself with those who are untiring in their efforts for the freedom of the country by joining the Congress as members. It costs you only four annas per year, and if you, in addition, take a vow to wear Khadi, or at least use Swadeshi cloth, you will be instrumental in stopping the flow of gold into foreign countries.

It is possible for everyone to do so. The Indian National Congress is the only national organisation recognised and respected by the people of India. Response to this appeal for membership will strengthen the hands of the Congress, which is the only national and respected organisation of all India, irrespective of caste or creed. Rally round the standard of Congress of the united India. It will be an effective reply to the repressive policy of the Government.

The population of G Ward is 1,67,000 and the quota fixed by the Congress for your ward is of 3,000 members. This must be reached before the end of August, 1929. Will you, citizens of G Ward, help your Congress Committee in reaching this figure. If you take this to your heart and contribute at least one male and one female from every house, it is not difficult even to make 30,000 members.

Pledge forms and membership forms for taking Swadeshi vow are available at the Congress Committee Office at Kohinoor Cinema Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

LATE MR. V. F. VICAJI

—:o:—

EDITOR OF "KAISER-I-HIND" REGRETS MISTAKE IN OBITUARY NOTICE

Mr. E. R. Heerjibehedin extremely regrets that in the last issue of his weekly "Kaiser-I-Hind" while announcing the sad demise of Mr. V. F. Vicaji, a well-known lawyer of Bombay, who died in a hospital at Vienna, a mistake has been made in the name through inadvertence. The real name ought to be Mr. V. F. Vicaji and not Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla as is put through mistake.

A CORRECTION.

In the list of the personnel of the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee published in the "Chronicle" of July 13 the name of the representative of Indigenous Bankers is printed Mr. Virachand Vaniehand Desai. The correct name should be Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai.

MILL-OWNERS' STATEMENT.

July 14.

The attendance to-day shows a slight improvement, and is 92,814.

THREE ARTS' CHARITY BALL.

A fancy dress ball in aid of various educational institutions has been arranged to take place at the Town Hall on Friday, the 9th August, at 9 p.m. Several very handsome prizes have been given by various well-known firms in Bombay including Messrs. Army Navy & Co., Evans Fraser & Co., Asiatic Fur Co., Messrs. T. Hamid & Co., Jewellers, and Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. A. K. Sett and others have also given a prize each. They will be awarded:—(a) For the most colourful costume. (b) For the most beautiful costume (Male & Female). (c) For the best costume representing the 3 Arts. (d) For the most original costume (Male and Female). (e) For the most humourous costume. (f) One each to the couple winning the Balloon Dance. (g) One each to the couple winning the Spot Dance.

Among the judges will be Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Francis Lowe, Mr. Wright, Mr. A. K. Sett and others.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Blackwell, "Rylestone", Pedder Road; Atiya Begum, "Aiwane-Rafaat", Ridge Road, Malabar Hill; Mr. Parish, Audit office G. I. P. Rly. Bori Bunder; Miss Hilla Vakeel, The Hon. Secretary, Bandra; Messrs. S. Rose & Co.

Mr. D. O'Sullivan will be Master of Ceremonies.

Some extremely artistic cabaret items have been arranged. Other details will be announced later.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY

—:o:—

THANA SESSIONS CASE REFERRED TO HIGH COURT

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 12.

In a Session case which had been going on before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Session Judge of Thana and in which one Tukaram Navu Agri of Nandurkhi, Taluka Bhivandi, stood charged under section 304 (culpable homicide not amounting to murder) the jury brought in an unanimous verdict of "not guilty." But, the learned Judge disagreeing with the said verdict remarked that it was against the weight of evidence in the case and referred the matter to the High Court for orders. The alleged facts out of which this case arose may be briefly stated as follows:—

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The deceased Rai was the widow of Ganya. Witness Ganpat Tatya, the nephew of the deceased, had gone to stay at the latter's house. On Friday, the 3rd of May, Dhavu, the deceased's son went to his cousin sister's house for work. As he did not return till it was late in the evening, Rai sent Ganpat to look after him and bring him back home. It appears, at about 8 p.m. whilst returning home both Ganpat and Dhavu were passing by the house of Krishna Daji, the uncle of the accused, when the latter getting annoyed at the sound of the stick made by Ganpat who carried it in his hands, rushed at them flourishing his stick in order to beat them. He gave one stick blow to Ganpat who skilfully warded it off. But, Krishnaji succeeded in giving a stick blow on the waist of Dhavu who raised a cry which brought his mother Rai on the scene. She took Ganpat and Dhavu to her house. There were abuses and counter-abuses between Krishnaji on one side and Rai, Ganpat and Dhavu on the other. In the meantime, the accused Tukaram came there picked up a fairly large stone and threw it in the direction of Rai, Ganpat, and Dhavu, which, hit Rai on the head. She immediately fell down and began to bled profusely from the injury on her head. She was removed to hospital where she succumbed to her injuries on the 11th of May 1929.

A FATAL IRREGULARITY

—:o:—

OMMISSION TO EXAMINE ACCUSED AFTER FRAMING OF CHARGE

A magistrate's omission to ask the accused's explanation after the charge framed is an irregularity that would vitiate the proceedings. This decision was given by the Hon. Justices Patker and Wild at the High Court in disposing of a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Poona.

In this case three persons were convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Poona for assault, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25 each.

The Sessions Judge, on examining the records, found that after the charge was framed, the Magistrate failed to ask the explanation of the accused regarding the evidence tendered against them, as required by Section 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code. To get the opinion of the High Court on this point, the present reference was made.

Their Lordships, after a careful consideration of the argument advanced, came to the conclusion that the omission was an illegality which vitiated the proceedings, and that the examination of the accused before the charge was framed was not sufficient to dispense with the later examination which was an obligatory part of the proceedings. Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the sentence and ordered a re-trial.

FATAL FALL FROM MOVING TRAIN

An unknown Mohammedan aged about 25 fell down from a moving train near Tardeo Bridge on Tuesday last and sustained grievous injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he subsequently died on Saturday. At the inquest it was stated by a witness that the deceased was standing in the doorway while the train was in motion. He bent forward and in doing so was thrown down against iron railing. The Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull.

EAST INDIANS LOYALTY TO KING EMPEROR

—:o:—

The East Indians of Bombay and the Suburbs mustered strong at the St. Theresa's School Hall, Girgaum, last Sunday to express gratification at the recovery of His Majesty the King Emperor. Mr. P. A. Baptista presided. Solicitor Joseph Alex. Dias, who was the principal speaker of the evening, eloquently dwelt upon the significance of the great occasion and stressed upon the spirit of loyal cooperation they had all manifested towards the British Crown. A cordial resolution of Thanksgiving was unanimously passed after several other speakers had spoken.

CRICKET

—:o:—

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

LOW SCORING ON THE SEA FACE.

On Saturday the Hindu Gym. "B" were at home to the New Maharashtra C. Club whom they beat by three wickets. The visitors batted first and put up a score of 71. The Gym., however, did not fare any too well, for six of their wickets were down when the score was still 17 runs in arrears. But Pondwal and Chary formed a useful partnership which carried them past their opponents' score, the latter playing a dashing innings in which he hit seven fours.

THE NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C.	
Borkar, c Chary, b K. J. Pathare	17
Gupte, hit wicket, b Talpade	0
Keluskar, c Chary, b Chary	8
Male, c Pondwal, b Talpade	6
Tandulwadkar, c Kapadia, b Patel	4
K. G. Dadarkar, l.b.w. Pathare	2
P. G. Dadarkar, b Patel	0
Dandekar, l.b.w. Chary	16
Naik, b Pathare	8
Bhatkar, b Chary	0
Vaidya, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	71

Bowling Anslysis:—
D. S. Talpade, 2 wkts. for 19 runs.
P. J. Chary, 3 wkts. for 11 runs.
S. L. Patel, 2 wkts. for 18 runs.
K. G. Pathare, 3 wkts. for 13 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 1; 2 for 14; 3 for 25; 4 for 38; 5 for 38; 6 for 40; 7 for 49; 8 for 66, 9 for 70; 10 for 71.

HINDU GYM. "B."

N. D. Engineer, c Gupte, b Bhatkar	10
S. P. Kapadia, c Bhatkar, b Bhatkar	15
S. L. Patel, c Male, b Bhatkar	16
K. P. Dhargalkar, c Dandekar, b Bhatkar	1
D. S. Talpade, c Keluskar, b Bhatkar	0
B. G. Naolakhi, c Bhatkar b Bhatkar	2
P. J. Chary, not out	37
K. R. Pondwal, run out	10
V. C. Parekh, Did not bat.	
S. R. Desai, Did not bat.	
K. J. Pathare, Did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total (for 7 wkts)	95

Bowling Analysis:—
Bhatkar, 6 wkts for 42 runs.
Fall of wickts:—1 for 12; 2 for 42; 3 for 43; 4 for 43; 5 for 45; 6 for 54; 7 for 95.

PARSI GYM. BEAT B. E. S. OLD BOYS.

The match between the Parsi Gym. and B. E. S. Old Boys was more interesting, the former winning a well contested game by 13 runs. Batting first the home team could only complete 78 runs, conditions being decidedly against batsmen. The Old Boys began well by carrying the score to 50 for the loss of two wickets, Glover-Wright and Loveday both shaping well, but thereafter a rot set in and five more wickets fell for the addition of not a single run. The tail wagged feebly and the Gym. were able to win by thirteen runs. Colah and Marshall did splendidly with the ball as figures will show.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

F. P. Tavadia, b Glover-Wright.	9
J. R. Mullan, c Barday, b Glover-Wright	0
E. J. Baria, c Kail, b Loveday.	15
S. H. Colah, c Lilly, b Glover-Wright	12
H. J. Engineer, c Kail, b Hennon	13
N. D. Marshall, l.b.w. Glover-Wright	13
S. H. Mehta, l.b.w. Loveday	3
H. N. Baria, b Glover-Wright.	2
J. H. Madon run out	5
K. C. Cooper, not out	2
R. D. Kerawala, b Glover-Wright	0
Extras	13
Total	78

Bowling Analysis:—
Glover-Wright, 6 wkts. for 26 runs.
Hennon, 1 wkt. for 8 runs.
Loveday, 2 wkts. for 11 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 0; 2 for 1; 3 for 14; 4 for 43; 5 for 49; 6 for 57; 7 for 60; 8 for 71; 9 for 78; 10 for 78.

B. E. S. OLD BOYS.

Glover-Wright, c Mehta, b Marshall	23
Lilley, c E. Baria, b Marshall	4
Loveday, c E. Baria, b Marshall.	21
Sutton, b Colah	0
D'Avoine c and b Colah	0
Kail, st. Kerawala, b Colah	0
Hennon, b Colah	0
Barday, c Kerawalla, b Marshall.	0
Marshall, c H. Baria, b Marshall	0
Butterfield, c and b Colah	2
Maine, not out	3
Extras	4
Total	65

Bowling Analysis:—
N. D. Marshall, 5 wkts. for 39 runs.
S. H. Colah, 5 wkts. for 9 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 5; 2 for 50; 3 for 50; 4 for 50; 5 for 50; 6 for 50; 7 for 50; 8 for 58; 9 for 60; 10 for 65.

—:o:—

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

—:o:—

COLAH'S VERSATILE DISPLAY.

The match between the Parsi Gymkhana and Imperial Bank played on the Kennedy Sea Face resulted in a victory for the latter. Colah, who played for the Bank, gave a very versatile display, for besides putting up a splendid innings of 87 he took nine of the Gymkhana wickets and caught out the tenth. He faced the bowling with confidence and scored freely in his attractive style.

Electing to bat first, the home team were given a promising start by J S Elavia and S H Mehta, both doing well. F. E Kapadia and N. D Marshall added their mite, but the rest of the team failed to strike form and the whole side was dismissed for 133.

The Bank lost L. P. Jai very early when the crack Hindu batsman played the ball back into Marshall's hands, and four wickets fell with only 58 on the board. At this stage Cobb came out to partner Colah and the latter opened his shoulders to the bowling. The century was soon passed but at 126 Colah succumbed to a catch by Marshall his own score being 87. With the exception of a life at 49 the rest of his display was unsullied by any flaw.

It was but a step to victory and F. S. Pavri put the finishing touches on with a pull to the leg boundary. V. V. Vyavaharkar had a lucky career at the wicket during which he collected 20 runs, and the innings closed for 164.

PARSI GYM.

S H Mehta c Vyavaharkar b Colah	33
J S Elavia b Colah	30
J F Havewalla c Colah b Vyavaharkar	8
F E Kapadia c and b Colah	15
N D Marshall, c and b Colah	18
H J Engineer, b Colah	0
F M Power, c Cooper b Colah	2
D S Adenwalla c Cooper b Colah	2
P M Kateli, c Cobb b Colah	9
J. R Mullan l-b-w Colah	7
E S Mistry not out	1
Extras	17
Total	133

BOWLING ANALSIS.
S H Colah 9 wkts. for 13 runs.
V Vyavaharkar 1 wkt for 27 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 68; 2 for 77; 3 for 81; 4for 104; 5 for 104; 6 for 120; 7 for 124; 8 for 125; 9 for 126; 10 for 133.

IMPERIAL BANK.

F J Badshah c Havewala b Engineer	25
L P Jai, c and b Marshall	9
K S Rane c Marshall b Havewalla	2
S H Colah c Marshall b Elavia	87
D J Vyavaharkar c Elavia b Engineer	1
G H Cobb b Marshall	4
F S Pavri c Mullan b Marshall	12
H M Mobedjina st Mehta b Elavia	1
V V Vyavaharkar v Adenwala b Marshll	20
N D Cooper c Elavia b Marshall	2
G M Mistry, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	164

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
J F Havvewala 1 wkts for 31 runs.
H J Engineer 2 wkts for 17 runs.
J S Elavia 2 wkts for 41 runs.
N D Marshall 5 wkts for 54 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 12; 2 for 21; 3 for 54; 4 for 58; 5 for 126; 6 for 130, 7 for 137; 8 for 157; 9 for 159; 10 for 164.

HINDU GYM. JUST BEATEN.

On the Hindu Gymkhana ground the Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club beat the home team by a narrow margin. With a mediocre team to represent them the Gym. "A" batted first and scored 116 runs. J H Tulpule and V N Raje were responsible for a good sixth wicket stand which realized 55 runs.

In repiy the Gowd Saraswats scored 123 thus winning narrowly. M V Dhumatkar was the mainstay of the team and remained unbeaten at the end with 35 runs to his credit. Matters were very uncertain for his side when R A Wagle, better known on the tennis court came out to form the ninth wicket partnership with him but the pair rose to the occasion and carried the score past the required mark.

HINDU GYM. "A"

K G Pardeshi hit wicket b Dabholkar	6
S K Pawaskar c Dhumatkar b Dabholkar	19
D S Tlpade b Gawanker	4
T H Tulpule c Wagle b Dabholkar	40
R R Wadker c Dabholkar b Gawankar	0
C H Chndarana b Gavanker	0
V N Raje run out	21
C M Rana c Wagle b Gavanker	1
D J Pathare c Dabholkar b Gavanker	0
R J Gharat not out	5
M H Chandarana c Kagal b Dabholkar	8
Extras	12
Total	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
G B Gavanker 5 wkts. for 34 runs.
J V Dabholkar 4 wkts for 46 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 20; 2 for 29; 3 for 29; 4 for 29; 5 for 31; 6 for 86; 7 for 93; 8 for 101; 9 for 103; 10 for 116.

GOWD SARASWAT C C.

B R Kagal b M H Chandarana	5
S D Aras c Patbare b Wadker	23
P N Kesarkodi c Talpade b Wadker	16
K N Divekar c Gharat b M H Chandarana	2
J D Wagle c and b Wadker	0
J V Dabholker b Pardeshi	24
M V Dhumatkar not out	35
V V Dabholkar b Wadker	2
U V Dhumatwar c Pathare b Pardeshi	1
R A Wagle b Talpade	9
G B Gavanker b Talpade	0
Extras	10
Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
M H Chandarana 2 wkts for 46 runs
D S Talpade 2 wkts for 16 runs.
R R Wadker 4 wkts for 36 runs.
K G Pardeshi 2 wkts for 14 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 12; 2 for 41; 3 for 41; 4 for 45; 5 for 52; 6 for 82; 7 for 89; 8 for 92; 9 for 123; 10 for 123.

ISLAM GYM. BEATEN.

Sunday was an off-side for the Islam Gym., for their batsmen could not make the score of 101 set them by the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club. The latter won the toss and batted first S. Cooper with 35 and Pagdiwalla with 28, being the only two to enter double figures.

B. Mirza was in great form with the leather when the Gym. came out to make the runs, and clever way in which he varied his pace baffled most of his opponents who were never really comfortable with him.

Roshanalli, Hakim and Kadri made an effort to cope with the situation, but for want of substantial support they could not do much and the whole side was dismissed for 67. Mirza easily took bowling honours.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

Wadia, c—, b. Hakim	0
Pagdiwalla, c—, b. Goolmahomed	28
Nallaseth, l.b.w. Hakim	0
B. Mirza, c—, b. Hakim	8
S. Cooper, c—, b. Goolmahomed	35
R. J. D. Jamshedji, run out	9
P. Mistry, b. Kazrani	9
Arjani, c—, b. Hakim	1
Maneckshah, c—, b. Hakim	2
S. B. Khajotia, hit wicket, b. Hakim	1
K. Mistry, not out	6
Extras	2
Total	101

Fall of wickets:—1 for 0; 2 for 0; 3 for 16; 4 for 69; 5 for 76; 6 for 81; 7 for 92; 8 for 93; 9 for 94; 10 for 101.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

I. A. Shakoor, c. Arjani, b. Mirza	0
Kazarani, b. Mirza	5
Roshanali, c. Maneckshah, b. P. Mistry	11
Hakim, b. Mirza	14
Kadri, not out	15
Jasdenwalla, b. K. Mistry	7
Akbar, c. Mirza, b. K. Mistry	2
Shaffi, b. Mirza	2
Herianwala, c. Pagdiwala, b. K. Mistry	0
Goolmahomed, b. Mirza	1
Nathani, c. P. Mistry, b. Mirza	1
Extras	9
Total	67

Fall of wickets:—1for 0; 2 for 15; 3 for 19; 4 for 37; 5 for 48; 6 for 52; 7 for 55; 8 for 56; 9 for 57; 10 for 67.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1929.

Politics and Propaganda

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It is a truism that if any cause is to triumph it is not enough that it should be just but that those who espouse it should be able to convince the world that it is just. To put it differently, propaganda as well as justice is essential to the success of any cause. So far as propaganda is concerned, modern civilization has produced no better and more effective instrument than the Press. This is a fact recognised all the world over. In India the service that the Nationalist Press has rendered to the cause of freedom has been incalculable. That service has been rendered in spite of a two-fold handicap which the Press in other countries has not to face. There is first the handicap in the shape of the Damocles' sword of repressive laws which hangs over the head of every conscientious Nationalist journalist. There is, again, the handicap of the general lack of support from the public and its leaders. The Indian public regards the Nationalist Press as the bulwark of its freedom and the exponent of its rights, hopes and aspirations. Its leaders regard it as their unfailing and strongest support. But both of them seem singularly unalive to their own obligations to the Press,—the obligation, namely, to see that its conductors are not left to their own slender resources to continue to maintain it as an efficient instrument of national service. They take it for granted that the Nationalist newspapers will fight their battle, but they do not adequately realise their own duty to help in providing the sinews of war.

The worst sinners in this respect are the industrialists, the [illegible] the traders and public institutions for whose causes the Nationalist Press has constantly and successfully fought. Modern newspapers live on advertisements. But while the Indian businessman or trader will invariably seek the aid of Nationalist papers to ventilate his grievances, he will almost as invariably give his advertisements to the Anglo-Indian papers which have been doing their worst to make his progress and prosperity difficult by opposing all efforts by Indians to be masters in their own house. The plea not seldom advanced on his behalf about the alleged technical and other deficiencies of the Nationalist papers is hardly a fair one, because he himself, by his failure to support them with advertisements, is mainly responsible for such deficiencies wherever they exist. It is only those, whose privilege it is to conduct Nationalist newspapers, know how onerous and thankless the task is. In no country in the world has the Press to work under greater difficulties than those which beset the Nationalist Press of India. That it has triumphed over these difficulties is due to the self-sacrificing devotion of all those associated with it. Its triumphs would be more marvellous than they have been if its own unaided efforts received from the public and its leaders the support that it deserves.

We have been moved to these reflections by the announcement that the Free Press of India has been converted into a public company. The prospectus of this Company is published to-day in our advertisement columns. The Free Press owes its inception to the courageous and imaginative enterprise of a journalist, Mr. S. Sadanand. He founded it in 1925 to satisfy a long-felt need of an independent publicity organisation for the collection and dissemination of news of all activities of public interest in India and abroad. During the brief term of its existence, it has more than justified its existence. It maintains to-day an efficient all-India organisation for the collection and dissemination of news with fully equipped offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Delhi and the headquarters of the Government of India. It is also represented in London and maintains a valuable foreign service to India devoted to activities of Indian interest. The attitude of ill-concealed hostility adopted towards it by the Government, who have denied to it many of the privileges and concessions granted to other news agencies and have, on many an occasion, interfered with its messages, is a measure of the success attained by it as an independent purveyor of news which is not always palatable to officialdom. Its patrons are the Nationalist journals and it is tabooed by the Anglo-Indian newspapers. The fact that its patrons are Nationalist journals is at once its strength and its weakness: strength because through them it gets the widest publicity for its news and thus acquires its hold over the people; weakness, because the Nationalist papers themselves being, for reasons given above, not over-prosperous financially, are not able to remunerate it on a scale adequate to maintain itself at the highest level of efficiency. It has had, therefore, to rely on the assistance of a few public-spirited gentlemen who have maintained it hitherto as the property of a private company. As against expenditure of Rs. 90,000 and income of Rs. 50,000 in 1927-28, its approximate financial position in 1928-29 shows an expenditure of Rs. 1,35,000 and an income of Rs. 1,00,000. At present out of a total number of 45 to 48 Indian-owned papers, 35 are its subscribers. It collects and disseminates monthly on an average 2-1/2 lakhs of words. It has thus an assured future of great public usefulness and of financial stability. The capital of the Company has now been raised to Rs. 3 lakhs and it has been converted into a public limited company in response to, as the prospectus says, representations made to the Directors that a private limited liability company permits only 50 shareholders and that a larger circle of well-wishers and sympathisers of the Free Press would like to participate in contributing towards the capital. We strongly recommend to the public to subscribe to the shares of this company. There are few better public causes deserving financial assistance than that served by the Free Press. The value of the share, Rs. 500, is, however, too high to attract the ordinary investor with sufficient public spirit. The Board of Directors consists of Sir Purshottamdas, the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Birla and Mr. Walchand. Any three of these Directors are financially quite capable of subscribing to the major, if not entire, portion of the unsubscribed capital of the Company. We do not minimise the help which they have already rendered to the Free Press. It has been a patriotic service for which the country cannot be too grateful to them. We venture to suggest to them to take up the major portion of the capital themselves, leaving sufficient shares for the public to enable the Company to function as a public one, because he country needs a patriotic lead of this high order to awaken it to the need for strengthening the instrument of propaganda which must be carried on if it is to win freedom. The success of the Free Press depends entirely on the financial stability and prosperity of Indian Nationalist newspapers. It will function most efficiently only when, as is the case with successful news agencies in other countries, it is owned and controlled by the newspapers themselves collectively. Unless our countrymen are short-sighted, they will act up to their duty to help Nationalist newspapers as subscribers or advertisers so that they become more useful, more efficient and more potent instrument of propaganda which must be carried on vigorously and unceasingly if India is to win her freedom, than they are to-day.

Insolent Attitude

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It will be recalled that about a year ago an organisation was started in London under the inspiration of Sir Stephen Demetriadi, the Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, with the purpose of securing co-operation between British and Indian business interests for the welfare of India. An example of the idea of co-operation which British commercial interests expect from Indian businessmen is provided in the insolent attitude of the British Chambers of Commerce when the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London demanded admission to various mercantile bodies in Britain. The Chamber was told that it must strike an ignoble bargain over Mr. Haji's bill, by moving for the withdrawal of the measure. The Indian business community in London naturally spurned this suggestion, the acceptance of which was to open to them the portals of British mercantile associations. Now comes another egregious suggestion to them from the latter. The question of their admission is to depend upon "action being taken first by the Calcutta Royal Exchange." We are sure the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London will treat this suggestion also with the contempt it deserves. The supercilious attitude of the British commercial interests is an eloquent commentary upon their pretension that they are willing to secure the assistance of Indian businessmen on a basis of "equal partnership."

The Banking Enquiry

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The personnel of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the Banking Enquiry is, with one or two exceptions, hardly such as to be enthused over. Mr. J. A. Madan is a conscientious Civilian and brings to his work as Chairman his valuable experience as Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Joint Secretary of the Agricultural Commission. Mr. R. P. Masani works as Secretary to the Committee which secures the invaluable services of one who is better equipped for it than any else who could be selected for the post. The Co-operative movement affords, so far as the bulk of the people are concerned, a most effective instrument to serve the main purpose of the Banking Enquiry, namely, to facilitate the flow of capital from idle hands to those which would render it productive. There is little about Co-operation that is worth knowing which Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta does not know. In selecting him as the co-operative expert for the Committee, Government have given proof of imagination, a quality which rarely characterises their policies and actions. Unfortunately, that great quality is singularly lacking in their selection of most of the other members of the Committee. Prof. V. G. Kale, for instance, is an estimable economist and Mr. B. S. Kamat has acquired reputation as a representative of agricultural interests by virtue of his membership of the Linlithgow Commission. But the Banking Enquiry needs younger men with fresh minds as well as clear grasp of their subjects. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mr. Hirachand Vanichand and Mr. Chikodi have done quiet and useful work in their own spheres. We trust their work and that of Messrs. Kale and Kamat on this Committee will fully justify their selection as its members.

Mr. Jayakar's Bill

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Mr. M. R. Jayakar proposes to introduce in the next session of the Legislative Assembly a Bill called the "Hindu Gains of Learning Bill." Under that Bill a member of a joint Hindu family acquires the sole and independent right to his gains of his education. And this right will not be prejudiced by the fact of his being educated at the expense of his joint family. The obvious advantages of the Bill are that, if passed, it will remove much of the uncertainty that now hangs round the subject and will thereby appreciably reduce frivolous litigation. It is also just to the person, male or female, who makes any gains through his or her learning. Another important result of the Bill will be, as its author explains in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, that it will immensely improve the position of the women members in a Hindu family. The widow and the daughter of the acquirer, often left helpless, will, in the absence of male issue, take by inheritance the deceased's gains of learning in preference to distant male members.

Judged from the point of view of reason and justice, the Bill seems to us to be, details apart, unexceptionable and necessary. But the pity of it is that in most cases the Hindu law is too much dominated by custom or hoary texts which are clung to less because they stand the test of reason than because they are ancient. In the present case, however, we are glad to be assured by Mr. Jayakar that his Bill "derives support from the equitable and liberal spirit which pervades the utterances of the Smriti writers, with almost a solitary exception." We hope his view will be widely accepted by lawyers and legislators. But it is highly desirable that people should be prepared to mend an unjust custom even if the proposed change is unsupported by or runs counter to antiquated texts.

THE PRINCES' CONFERENCE AND VICEROY

UNTENABLE THEORY OF DIRECT RELATIONS

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR).

III*

The second resolution of the Standing Committee approves of the statement of the Butler Committee that the treaties, engagements and sanads are of continuing and binding force as between the States which made them and the Crown. We ask the Indian Princes whether they have examined the data upon which this opinion is based. We find that there is only one Section, namely, 132, in the Government of India Act which bears upon this point. It runs thus:—"All treaties made by the East India Company so far as they are in force at the commencement of this Act are binding on His Majesty and all contracts made and liabilities incurred by the East India Company may so far as they are outstanding at the commencement of this Act be enforced by and against the Secretary of State in Council."

INDEFENSIBLE VIEW.

This Section has been pointed out by eminent jurists as negativing the theory of direct relations. If really the treaties had been with the Crown there was no necessity to enact this provision. Furthermore the Section clearly states that all the undertakings may be enforced by and against the Secretary of State in Council. The responsibility of the Government of India as regards these treaties has been thus made quite definite. Now the Secretary of State in Council is a body corporate under Section 32 (1) of the Government of India Act. If the Section is read aright it clearly shows that the relations of the States are with the Government of India and with none else. There is no enactment to show that the treaties have been made with the Crown independently of the Secretary of State in Council. If it is meant that the Secretary of State in Council and the Crown are one and the same thing why is this *ad nauseam* repetition of the ambiguous expression Crown in this discussion? Is there a single statutory provision or any authority to show that these treaties were made with the King in Parliament as apart from the Secretary of State for India in Council to whom under Section 2 all the powers of superintendence, direction and control, all acts concerning India—meaning British India and Indian India—are assigned? Have the Princes ever conceived the bearing of Section 132 and how it knocks down the bottom of this theory of direct relations?

TREATIES MUST BE READ AS A WHOLE.

By their third resolution the Princes support the view of the Butler Committee that it is not correct to say that the treaties with the Indian States must be read as a whole. The Committee has not given any reasons for this statement. On the other hand, we find in the Montford re-

(Continued on page 7.)

*Previous articles appeared on 6th and 9th instant respectively.

MILL-OWNERS AND BOYCOTT

PART THEY CAN PLAY IN THE MOVEMENT

(By MANEKLAL VAKIL)

In the issue of "Young India" dated 4th July at page 220 Gandhiji remarks as under:—

"Although I have before now dealt with this question in these pages, correspondents often enquire why the indigenous mills are not invited to take part in the foreign cloth boycott movement. Others enquire what part these mills play in the movement. Yet others ask why Congress workers should not directly encourage and advertise indigenous mill cloth side by side with Khadi". He also remarks that "Readers should realize that repeated failures of the movement must result in deepening despondency and then making the people indifferent in their purchase of cloth. We must avoid failure this time at any cost. We may risk no avoidable mistake through sluggish or imperfect thinking. It is the popular indifference that has given the foreign cloth dealer his vantage ground. The moment the people are induced to think for themselves and make their choice, the boycott is a certainty".

MAHATMA'S VIEWS.

The present writer has also dealt with the question of boycott of British and other foreign cloth in the provincial dailies of the major provinces in India. With all due respect to Gandhiji's personality it must be said that Gandhiji has failed to realise that the people do not think with him in this matter. He says that the Congress resolution contemplates the boycott through Khadi. He does not mention that the same Calcutta Congress passed another resolution for the boycott of foreign cloth in general and British goods in particular without any reference as to the means to be employed. He, however, admits that the indigenous mills are playing their part in the movement profiting by it without assistance from Congressmen. He, however, further remarks that "mill cloth alone has had its opportunity for the past 50 years and it has not brought boycott about. Immediate boycott through the existing mills is an impossibility. New mills cannot be started for the asking. Therefore if the boycott is to succeed it can do so only through Khadi."

IMMEDIATE BOYCOTT POSSIBLE.

One crore yards of Khadi cannot replace 200 crores of yards of imported cloth, even when the Indian mills produce 235 crores of yards and the Indian hand looms 136 crores of yards of cotton cloth out of Mill yarn. 30 years ago Indian consumption was 310 crores of yards against 560 crores of the last 3 years. Mills have not been able to boycott the imported cloth because the Indian demand has continued to grow and if the mills were to work with double shift and the Indian buyer changes his taste from some of the imported qualities to Indian manufactures or if he reduces his consumption to that of 30 years ago the entire foreign cloth could be immediately boycotted without any assistance from Khadi. New mills are not required to be started and no uneconomic labourious hand-spinning is necessary. It will remain confined to backward dry tracts only for some years to come.

The immediate boycott through

(Continued on page 7.)

Notes of the Day

A Spate of Oratory.

M. Poincare is in a fix. As the responsible head of an administration which under the skilful piloting of M. Briand in international relations has weathered many a storm in the French Chamber and succeeded in making the many Opposition groups still more divided, he feels it necessary to scotch once for all the Chauvinists who will agree to French acceptance of debt agreements, only with reservations. The insistence on reservations is sure to wreck the whole reparations scheme agreed to at Paris by all the Allied Powers. M. Poincare, therefore, evidently, hopes that his oratorical powers will help in inducing the die-hard elements in the Chamber to see reason. He discoursed before the Chamber in a speech lasting three hours and a half on Friday and at a secret meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee of that body he has begun a speech which is rumoured to last for eighteen hours. It is to be seen whether the stubborn attitude of that section of the Chamber whose votes are available to the Poincare Government, at a price, will melt away under this spate of oratory. But the orgy of speech-making does certainly give time to M. Briand to pull strings in various directions so that ultimately the Poincare Ministry can carry its point.

Home Rule For Burma.

Indians will have no difficulty in sympathising with the natural desire of the Burmans to be masters in their own house but the latter must take care that as a result of the agitation they have set up for separation of their land from India British vested interests in Burma do not succeed in utilising this agitation for their own ends. A resolution is to be moved at the next session of the Legislative Council of Burma asking Government to convey to the Secretary of State for India that Burma desires immediate separation from her neighbour and the grant of a constitution in which the Executive will be fully responsible to the Legislature in all matters except defence and foreign relations. The resolution postulates that the reformed Legislative Council will be "wholly composed of members elected by communal general election." British officialdom in Burma and British commercial interests which largely control Burman trade are sure to propose "safeguards" which will wreck the democratic nature of the Constitution and reduce "Home Rule" in Burma to a farce.

Compulsory Vaccination.

Mr. Manilal Bar-at-Law writing from Aden vehemently protests against himself and the members of his family being compulsorily vaccinated. Whether vaccination is a reliable and necessary preventive against smallpox is a question to be decided by medical experts. For the present at any rate a vast majority of experts seem to be in favour of compulsory vaccination. If their view is right, compulsory vaccination is no more objectionable than compulsory education. Our correspondent alleges that he was forced by an officer, under threats of severe punishment, to sign a statement that he accepted the vaccination "voluntarily", "out of my own free will." If the allegation is true, the officer carried the compulsion too far and deserves to be reported against to the higher authorities.

A Thought for the Day.

"A properly directed educative process constitutes at one and the same time the continual enrichment of life, the process of feasible control over a precarious world, and the process of self-building and its integration."

KILLPATRICK.

ACQUIRER'S RIGHT TO HIS GAINS OF LEARNING

Injustice of Present Law Governing Joint Hindu Family

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MR. M. R. JAYAKAR'S BILL BEFORE ASSEMBLY

Mr. M. R. Jayakar proposes to introduce the following Bill during the next Session of the Indian Legislative Assembly. The Bill is a very important measure. It aims at bringing about a very necessary reform in the existing law so as to set free the forces of individualism, so far kept in restraint by archaic rules.

THE HINDU GAINS OF LEARNING ACT, 1929.

A Bill to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property. Whereas it is expedient to remove all uncertainty as to the extent and nature of the right, title and interest, which a member of a Hindu joint family has over property acquired by him by means of his learning and to provide a uniform rule applicable thereto, irrespective of the nature of such learning and acquisitions, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (a) This Act may be called "The Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1929."

(b) It extends to the whole of British India.

(c) It shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1930.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(a) the expression "learning" shall mean education, whether elementary, liberal, technical, special or scientific and training of every kind, which is usually intended to enable a person to pursue any trade, industry, profession or avocation in life.

(b) the expression "gains of learning" shall mean all acquisitions of property made substantially by means of learning, whether such acquisitions be made before or after the commencement of this Act and whether such acquisitions be the ordinary or the extraordinary result of such learning.

(c) the expression "acquirer" means a member of a Hindu joint family who acquires the gains of learning.

3. Notwithstanding any custom, rule or interpretation of the Hindu Law to the contrary, no property being gains of learning made by the acquirer shall be held not to be his exclusive and separate property.

(a) by reason of such learning having been, in whole or in part, imparted to him by any member, living or deceased, of such family or with the aid of the joint funds of such family, or with the aid of the funds of any member thereof, or

(b) by reason of himself or his family having, while he was acquiring such learning, been maintained or supported, wholly or in part, by the joint funds of such family or by the the funds of any member thereof.

4. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect

(a) any decision which may have been passed in any suit or proceeding before the coming into operation of this Act by any Court or other competent authority;

(b) any right or liability created under a partition of, or an agreement for a partition of, joint family property made prior to the commencement of this Act;

(c) any right or liability of any party to a suit or proceeding pending at the date of the commencement of this Act;

(d) any alienation made of, or charge created over, any property prior to the commencement of this Act by any person other than the acquirer; or

(e) any sale made, prior to the commencement of this Act, in execution of a decree.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill reproduces what, it is submitted, is the true rule of the Hindu Law in the matter of individual and personal earnings by the member of a joint family. It derives support from the equitable and liberal spirit which pervades the utterances of the Smriti writers (with almost a solitary exception) on the subject-matter of this Bill and which forms quite a contrast to the narrow views of the latter-day commentators and the decisions based thereon. The opinion of many eminent British Indian judges, including their Lordships of the Privy Council, who have approached the subject without prepossession, is distinctly in favour of the principle of the Bill. The property of conceeding to the acquirer the sole and independent right to his gains of learning is not merely a matter of expediency, but a question of natural justice which, in modern times, can hardly be gain said by any fair-minded person. The Bill, if passed, will check wasteful harassing and unrighteous litigation, remove distrust and greatly tend to promote peace and goodwill among members of Hindu families. The measure will likewise lead to a profitable employment of capital, that is otherwise locked-up in jewellery and in safes by removing some of the obstacles existing in the present state of the law, which induce a wealthy member of a family to keep his savings in disguised investments in landed property, rather than in an open and easily convertible form.

POSITION OF FEMALE MEMBERS.

An important result of the proposed Bill will be that it will immensely improve the position of the female members in a Hindu family. The widow and the daughter of the acquirer, often left helpless, will, in the absence of male issue, take by inheritance the deceased's gains of learning in preference to distant male members who can under the present law, lay claim to the same by survivorship.

The present rule is archaic. It is based upon a misconception of the true spirit of the Hindu Law and has, in modern conditions of Hindu society, the effect of stagnation. It breeds most wasteful litigation, as is obvious to any one, who has even a cursory acquaintance with reported

(1) Sec 1891, Madras Law Journal, p. 139, and 1900, Madras Law Journal, p. 1.

Indian decisions or the Daily Cause Lists of judicial tribunals. It is necessary that the original doctrine should be revived, which will set the spirit of private enterprise individual exertion once more free from the trammels imposed in later times.

PLEASING PEARL.

—A unique preparation which when kept in mouth produces immense retentive power and is quite harmless when boiled in milk for 5 minutes and the milk so prepared drunk daily constantly; enriches the blood; feeds nerves; builds up strength; overcomes debility and depression. It produces a tonic effect on every function of the body and gives new energy in all cases of weakness and depression. It is a sure remedy for gonorrhoea, piles, syphilis impoteney etc. Once purchased it lasts for a life and is a necessity for every husband and a wife and proves a real charm in rain and cold.

Canvassers need everywhere; apply with postage; free samples not allowed. Sold in 2 sizes at Rs. 8|- (full strength) and Rs. 4|- only (low power).

Pleasing past would add to pleasures and give timely help for retention. Price per tin Rs. 3|8 only. (quite harmless).

THE PEARL PHARMACY, LYALLPUR, PUNJAB

WATER SCARCITY IN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS

RUGBY, July 13.

As a result of the long-continued drought, water shortage in certain parts of the country is feared, notabl in some industrial districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. In some places it is stated that there is less than one month's supply. No restrictions have have so far been enforced but an appeal for economy in the use of water is to be issued by the Ministry of Health. The weather prospects are for the continuance of warm dry weather, yesterday's, when the temperature was 84 degrees Fahrenheit, being the hottest day for twelve months. London's water supply has not, so far, been seriously affected by the drought.—R. O. W.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS

—:o:—

BIJAPUR M.L.C. DIES OF NERVOUS SHOCK IN HOSPITAL

BIJAPUR, July 12.

Mr. D.A. Janavekar, M.L.C. who was alleged to be implicated in the defalcations to the extent of more than Rs. 5,000 during his regime as Chairman, School Board, Bijapur Municipality died in hospital yesterday night at 3 a.m. of nervous shock on account of the allegation. He was under Police surveillance while lying in the hospital for the last three days.

The defalcations are chiefly in respect of two cheques of Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 5,500 cashed at the Governmnt Treasury which were not fully credited to the School Board account. The balance of this amount together with Rs. 1000 being shortage in the daily balance accounts are alleged to be in his possession as the handwriting in respects of these transactions are his in the Accounts Books.

The statements of the clerks concerned have been recorded by the Police.—A. P.

EDITOR OF "CONGRESS" ARRESTED

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CHARGED UNDER SECS. 124 A AND 153 I. P. C.

MADRAS, July 13.

A Rajamundry message says that Mr. Maduri Annapurniah, editor of "The Congress" and a member of the A.I.C.C. was arrested this morning, under Sections 124-A and 153, I.P.C., on a nonbailable warrant issued by the District Magistrate of East Godavari, and produced by the police before the Disrict Magistrate, who is camping at Rajamundry. The latter remanded him to custody at the Rajahmundry Central Jail, posting the case for hearing on 26th July. The arrest is believed to be in connection with the publication of the "Independence" Special Number of the "Congress", dated 17th May. It will be remembered that Mr. Annapurniah was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A in 1922.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

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Calcutta.—It is understood a series of seaplane flights will be made from Singapore to Calcutta from August 6th, the route being the Burmah Coast line. It is surmised the proposed flights are for an extension of the Air Mail route direct to Pangoon and Singapore and to secure adequate meteriological and other data.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—The Education Department of the Government of Bengal has given their approval to the arbitration scheme suggested by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University as the Appellate authority to decide the controversies between the school teachers and the managing committees.—Free Press.

Calcutta,—The popularity of the Bengal Flying Club is indicated by the increasing membership, which stands at 300 now. Eight pilots are completing their course now including one lady member, Miss Page, daughter of Justice Page. Mr. Ganguly, who is the first Indian pilot, to pass the test and Das who will go through the test will shortly proceed to England. 5 other Indians are also under training.—Free Press.

INDIAN RAILWAYS

NEED FOR CORRIDOR TRAINS

DELHI, July 8.

Mr. Zaki Hasan Husni, Inspector of Accounts in the Egyptian Ministry of Finance, is at present on a visit to India to study the system of the accounts and control in Indian Railways.

Mr. Husni, who has been sent to India by the Egyptian Government, arrived in Delhi two days ago, and is the third Egyptian subject to be sent on deputation to India, the other two having been sent in connection with Public Health and Gardens, respectively.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Husni said that railway travelling in India was extremely inconvenient owing to the absence of corridor trains. He was impressed by the vastness of the railway system in India, but was disappointed to find that little attention had been paid to the all-important question of cleanliness.

The filthy condition of even the upper class carriages in India made travelling over long distanees extremely uncomfortable.

Mr. Husni also felt that corridor trains would add greatly to the comfort and convenience, both of the railway staff and of passengers.

Mr. Husni will be in India about six months, after which he will visit England.—"Pioneer."

COSTE'S MYSTERIOUS MOVE

LONDON, July 13.

Le Bourget.—The French Airman M. Coste has hopped off. His destination is probably New York.

(Later).—The mystery about Coste's flight is due to the French air authorities disapproving of East to West trans-Atlantic flights. M. Coste himself stated, last week, that such flights were at present impracticable, and he would be flying to the East but it was noticed this morning that all his maps were of the sea. Makers of his aeroplane "Question Mark" stated that she was bound for the Atlantic.

The "Question Mark" is capable of speech of 125 miles per hour and of carrying 1300 gallons of petrol and has wireless outfit.—Reuter.

Will You Relent?

THE CONGRESS CALLS UPON YOU

to

MAKE THE SMALLEST SACRIFICE

You must make it

IF YOU ARE EARNEST ABOUT SWARAJ,

90 per cent. OF OUR COUNTRYMEN live in villages. They HAVE NO WORK OVER FOUR MONTHS in the year

YET WE PAID OUT RS. 663 CRORES

to foreign cloth manufacturers during the past ten years!

SHALL WE NOW RELENT?

We can

EFFECT A COMPLETE BOYCOTT

of foreign cloth if 3 OUT OF EVERY 200 OF US SPIN TO PRODUCE 4 1/3 YDS. MORE CLOTH per head per year.

(Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee.)

C. P. MINISTRY

—:o:—

MR. KHAPARDE UNDERTAKES TO FORM IT

NAGPUR, July 13.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde, the leader of the Nationalist Party and Mr. Raghwendra Rao, Leader of the Democratic Party, had interviews with His Excellency the Governor this morning. It is understood from reliable quarters that Mr. Raghwendra Rao was unable to undertake the formation of the Ministry as his following had been reduced to five or six members. Mr. Khaparde undertook to get a stable ministry formed, and in a second interview with the Governor this evening, nominated Mr. R. H. Deshmukh, ex-Minister, and Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose, President of the Jubbulpore Municipality as Ministers. Messrs. Khaparde, Ramrao Deshmukh, and Rai Bhahadur Bose have been called to Government House to-morrow at twelve, when formal offers of Ministership will be made.—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND

—:o:—

URGENT NEED FOR BETTER BUILDING IN BETTER LOCALITY

AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC

This Home was started on 1st April 1917, to supply a longfelt need for housing the blind boys, who left the Victoria Memorial Schol for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay, after being equipped with earning powers, and for securing remunerative work for them, so that they may be prevented from drifting into beggary for want of suitable support.

AIMS OF THE HOME.

The Home aims not only at securing remunerative work for the blind and looking after their wants and maintaining them, but also at teaching the blind adults, cane work, music type writing etc., so as to enable them to earn an honest livelihood in an independent manner.

The blind boys are given the benefit of free lodging, boarding, clothes, washing, medical relief, etc., when they are not able to earn their livelihood. An allowance of Rs. 6|- p.m. out of the profits of cane-work, turned out by the Blind is paid to each inmate who does cane work; half of which, viz Rs. 3|-, is paid in cash and half deposited as reserve fund to his credit and ultimately paid to him when necessary.

During the year 1928, there were 28 inmates taking advantage of the Home, who turned out, during the year, cane work of the value of Rs. 1631-2-6.

One blind boy named Mr. B. K. Rokde has been appointed as a teacher in the American Mission School for the Blind, Dadar.

The Home is run by the Blind Relief Association which was hitherto defraying the expenses of the Home. These expenses are now, however, met from the funds in the hands of the Administrator-General under the terms of the said will, and from collections made, from time to time from the charitable public.

At present there are no indoor amusements for the blind. The blind boys will be deeply grateful if some generous donor were to supply the Home with a radio-set.

NEED OF A SUITABLE BUILDING

The present home, which was purchased by the Administrator-General for Rs. 29,000 and repaired at a further cost of about Rs. 15,000 out of about Rs. 80,000 left by the late Narsingrao Shivji Dharmaji, is situated in a very crowded locality like North-brook Street near Null Bazar and is therefore entirely unsuitable for the purpose of an Industrial Home for the Blind. It is, therefore, desirable that the Home should be removed to a new building, built in a good locality, according to the needs of the Home. We, therefore, appeal to the charitable and philanthrophic public of Bombay, and outside, to contribute generously to the building fund for the said new Home for the Blind.

During the year under report the Home received donations from Sir Leslie Wilson, the late Governor of Bombay, H. E. the Viceroy and H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar and others.

VISITORS' APPRECIATION OF WORK.

Messrs. Ernest Thurtle, A. A. Purcell the members of Parliament who were on tour in this country last year visited the Home and appreciated the work that was being done there. Mr. A. A. Purcell, made the following remarks on the occasion:

"It is surely worthy of a great people, of whatever colour, that they should give all their worldly good to sustain and succour such as are nature's frail gifts. The positions of the Blind human is of itself a full demand upon our generosity and personal feeling and consequently it is great and good that there are those who so unstintingly give of their best to make the life as happy and joyful as the meagre means permit."

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidyatullah, Minister, who had visited the Home wrote as follows:—

"I was very much impressed with the work of the blind boys. The Institution is doing excellent work and deserves every encouragement The way in which it is managed, reflects credit on all concerned. The sore need of the institution is 'a better building in a better locality' which I trust, the generous people of Bombay will soon supply."

The N. S. D. Industrial Home for the Blind has received the following donations amounting to Rs. 2,408-0-6 during the year 1928:—

AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

The Home appeals to the generous public of Bombay, merchants, firms and public bodies to help it by sending their cane and bamboo work. On receiving intimation of work, an inmate of the Home goes to the party concerned and brings with him whatever there is to be repaired. On completion of the work, the repaired articles are sent to the place of the owner by the Home without any additional cost.

Instruction in instrumental music (Dilruba, Harmonium, Jaltarang and Tabla), is also given, on very moderate terms, by blind musicians, for which enquiries can be made at the Home. Ladies and gentlemen are requested not to forget this Home on festive occasions and domestic ceremonies when a gift of fruits, sweets, grains or cloth would be a welcome god-send to the blind inmates of this Home. The same will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged, on proper printed receipts, by the residential Superintendent at the Home, and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Ladies and gentlemen, interested in the welfare of the Blind, are earnestly invited to favour the home with a visit and shall ever be cordially welcomed by the Blind Supervisor, Mr. N. D. Netarwala, or by the Residential Superintendent, Mr. V. D. Pataskar, at the Home, siutated in 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, North Brooke Street, near Nul Bazar, Round Temple, Bombay.

THE PRINCES' CONFERENCE AND VICEROY

Continued from page 6.

port the opposite view that treaties must be read as a whole. This rule of interpretation is undoubtedly sound and liberal. The Montford report observes: "We find that the position hitherto taken up by Government has been that the conditions under which some of the treaties were enacted have undergone material changes and the literal fulfilment of particular objections which they impose has become impracticable. Practice has been based on the theory that treaties must be read as a whole and that they must be interpreted in the light of the relations established between the parties not only at the time when a particular treaty was made but subsequently." This view of the Montford report finds support with the opinion of the Committee expressed in Para. 39. The Committee observe: "The relationship of the Paramount Power with the States is not merely contractual relationship resting on treaties made more than a century ago. It is a living growing relationship shaped by circumstances and policy resting, as Professor, Westlake said, on a mixture of history, theory and modern fact." The Committee's opinion that treaties should not be read as a whole is inconsistent with the exposition of the relations as given above. If each treaty is to be read separately and construed by itself the Princes shall have to give up this very privilege of meeting in Bombay and exchanging views with one another, because this is not permitted under the existing treaties. The very creation of the Chamber of Princes is in direct violation of treaties entailing subordinate isolation over the Princes. Have the Princes realised this evil sequence of stretching the argument that every treaty should be construed irrespective of the changed conditions of the parties? Are the Princes willing to forego all the privileges which they are enjoying by reason of the practice of reading treaties as a whole?

(To Be Continued).

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

—:o:—

A Sign Of The Times

The "Pioneer" writes:—

The formation of the Congress Muslim Party in Bombay is a move which must be applauded and encouraged. It is announced that the main object of the new party is to fight the forces of communalism and reaction and to induce the Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers. It is hoped that the new party will attract to itself sufficiently large numbers of enlightened Muslims, who hold nationalist views, to enable it to be a real force in modern Indian politics. It is hoped especially to appeal to the young men, and on a basis of common nationalistic ideals, to minimise the antagonism that at present exists between so many members of the two main rival religions in the country. We are confident that this new move will heartily appeal to the new spirit among the youth of the country, which is tired and heartily sick of the old war cries and the old party slogans, and is particularly strong among educated Muslim youth.

We are particularly pleased to welcome any move from the Muslim ranks to seek a better understanding with their Hindu countrymen, because this problem of communal strife is, we firmly believe, going to loom very large in the constitutional discussions which are bound to take place within an appreciable period of time. It is extremely likely that the British Government will, before it invites India's representatives to discuss the future constitution of India, ask India to present a united front on this question of communalism. In other words it is quite on the cards that Mr. Wedgwood Benn will say: "Nothing would please us more than to be able to discuss your country's future with your leading men, but may we ask you, first and foremost, to solve the communal problem among yourselves and to come to us with an agreed solution on this ever-present and ever-perplexing question.t" How far will the Muslims as a body, if faced with the prospect of the acceptance of the principle of Dominion Status, and an honest, business-like talk on ways and means, be prepared to enter into a compromise in order to secure definite benefits for India?

We believe that in face of any definite offer such as we have indicated from the British Government, a new spirit of accommodation will arise in India. We have reason to believe that some of the most orthodox Hindu politicians are wiling to give the most generous treatment to the claims of the Muslims, as long as such special terms are not permanently incorporated in the new constitution. We believe that there are many public-spirited and enlightened Muslims, who will be only too willing and anxious to place India's weal before any extravagant claims based on their religion. We believe that, in face of such an opportunity, the sensible patriotic men of both parties will speedily come together, and that the factious agitator on both sides will find himself isolated and ignored. Both Hindu and Muslim leaders must remember that there is daily growing up among the young men of the country an intense display and distaste for the old religious squabbles and the dead hand of the forgotten past. They wish to live in a modern India, as useful citizens, inspired in their daily life by patriotism, and not by tradition. They believe, not so much in personal salvation, as in social service, and in the need for the dedication of their talents, not in the terms of ancient creeds, but according to the necessities of modern citizenship. This new generation will not stand for their ambitions being thwarted by either Hindu or Mahomedan priests. This new move in Bombay is a sign of the times, which both the orthodox Hindu and the orthodox Muslim cannot afford to ignore.

MILL-OWNERS AND BOYCOTT

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

the existing mills is quite a possibility.

MILLOWNERS' DUTY.

Gandhiji, however, thinks that the mill-owners can actively, deliberately and effectively help the movement, namely, the boycott of foreign cloth through Khadi. He wants their assistance for the sale of Khadi in mill shops and by standardising their prices at a fixed profit on all cloth without manufacturing mill Khadi. Gandhiji remarks that the capitalist who told him "We will come in when we must—not before" may be right. What the capitalist can really do is financially to assist the Congress and not the Khadi movement because the Congress stands for Swaraj and Swaraj alone will protect the indigenous industry whether on capitalistic or socialistic basis as adult franchise may lead to. Some mills may have foreign agents but very little capital may now be in the hands of foreigners as far as the textile industry is concerned. Both wages and dividends benefit mostly Indians, while Swaraj alone will help the nation to legislate as to how far the foreigners may be allowed to own property in India and if so, under what restrictions. The mill-owners may not openly help either the boycott movement on correct lines or even the Congress, but they must realize that the foreign bureaucracy is not going to help them in their difficulty against foreign competition and it is for that reason that they should help the Swaraj movement unostentatiously, as a few of them have been doing in the past, by private subscriptions to Congress fund. So far their response has been meagre, spasmodic and under the moral pressure of political friends.

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI" LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

—:o:—

LONDON, July 13.

Le Bourget.—The Polish trans-Atlantic plane "Marshal Pilsudski" has left for New York.

The "Marshal Pilsudski" is piloted by Major Idzikowski and Major Kubala and carries 1600 gallons of petrol and a wireless apparatus. She attempted the Paris-New York flight last year, but came down on the Portuguese Coast.—Reuter.

Calcutta,—Following a series of train thefts on E. B. Railway the authorities of the Railway have considerably augmented the police staff and the train guards.—Free Press.

What the People Say

PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I just draw your kind attention to the following inconveniences to the season ticket holder and others on the local Railway Service.

(1) On the B. B. C. I. Railway under the time indicating clock the list of stations where the next train will not halt is given while on the G. I. P. Railway, the list of stations, where it does halt or stop is given. To the holder of the double season this is rather a great inconvenience, could not the two Railway have a uniform system?

(2) While it is raining the local electrical trains enter the station with the water jet from the roof of carriage and thus those who are standing away from the lines have to go with wet trousers could not the jet be directed on the line?—Yours, etc.,

W. I. T.

Santa Cruz, July 11.

OPERATIONS FOR ENLARGED TONSILS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A Bombay friend has reported the death of a little Parsi boy during an operation for enlarged tonsils. In May the child, Jamshed Kaikhosru Commissariatwala, of the Bharda New High School, Bombay, was reported by the School Medical Officer as suffering from enlarged tonsils. The parents were asked by the School Medical Officer to consult a surgeon. They showed the child to Dr. Cooper who declared that it was necessary to extract the tonsils. Other doctors also told the parents that the tonsils should be extracted. The child died during the operation and his parents are broken-hearted.

Perhaps it will help other parents to know that there are other methods of treating enlarged tonsils and also that many doctors in England are coming to the conclusion that it is a mistake to perform this operation at least until other methods of cure have been tried.

Colonel Kynaston of the London Kynaston Institute has a method of treatment by certain drugs, Dr. Whitcombe treats by cauterisation, Dr. Octavia Lewis, Dr Knaggs, Dr. Allinson, and other London doctors by alterations of diet, and Dr. Fergie Woods by homeopathic methods. There are many other doctors who have other methods of treatment, but none of them operate unless the state of the throat is such that there is no alternative.

Indian doctors who follow former Indian medical ideas can cure this condition without operating Parents, therefore, should refuse to allow the operation to be performed until other methods have been tried and if the family doctor knows of no other methods they should inquire until they find a doctor who does. In England nearly every week a child dies under this operation, and I have no doubt that there are many such deaths in India of which we hear nothing.—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT.

Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.

London.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B. P. C. C. deserves to be complimented for wisely deciding to erect a Congress House in the mill area of this City to facilitate them to promote and safeguard the interests of Labour. Although the Congress has passed various resolutions from time to time for the organization of Labour in the country, no attempt has so far been made by the Congress to organize the workers or to champion their cause.

It is regrettable that the desirability of harnessing the Labour movement to the Congress organization has not been properly considered by responsible leaders in the country, nor has the potentiality of such a course been fully realised by them. It gives, therefore, some satisfaction that the B. P. C. C. has begun to evince interest in the Labour movement and the fact that they have decided to erect a Congress House in the mill area shows their earnestness in the matter.

I am, however, inclined to think that the B. P. C. C. would still have been sleeping over the organization of Labour if they had not witnessed the disastrous consequences of the present textile deadlock. Anyway, now that the lead has been taken by the B. P. C. C., let us hope other Provincial Congress Committees would follow in the footsteps of Bombay and take up the work of organizing Labour in their own respective provinces.

The B. P. C. C.'s resolution has authorised the engineers to select a plot for building the house at Chinchpokli. I wish to suggest that the house may be erected at Parel, because in the first place, it is a central place, and secondly, most of the Labour unions in the city are housed in the Parel area. I trust that the "F" Ward D. C. C. will represent this matter for the acceptance of the B. P. C. C.—Yours, etc.,

C. K. S.

July 11.

"IS ASTROLOGY A SCIENCE?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. I.V. Ayangar, Astrologer, whose letter appeared in the issue of the 11th inst. has knowingly or unknowingly misquoted facts which are as follows:—

(1) 'Science and Inventions' test was based, on astrologers' own demands.

(2) To double check the astrologers' calculations on the life of the individual in question, 30th July 1915 was given as the date on which some very momentous event happened refer to my letter July 3rd 1929 for full details.)

(3) Granting that all the data was incorrect on the face of it, why did all these astrologers "voluntarily" accept the challenge? Surely Mr. Ayyangar does not want us to believe that all these astrologers were fools and he is the only exception? If they knew they would fail, why did they accept the challenge at all—and from all over the world too? Perhaps Mr. Ayyangar will enlighten us on this point.

(4) Granting that every data was incorrect, the same information was furnished to all of them, and so the horoscopes should at least tally-if Astrology is an exact science, but "not one" tallied with the other (I suggest his reading my last letter carefully.)

(5) Perhaps as Mr. Ayyangar is an astrologer (and may be of no mean merit), he will predict for our information something of a general interest that will happen in the very near future, some predictions which are exact and not evasive that we can keep track of, and verify it it happens or not.

(6) And lastly the excuses put forward by Mr. Ayyangar are totally childish and such as cannot be entertained by men of commonsense.

Astrology which is claimed to be such an exact science should be capable, inspite of all the varying factors, of predicting "exactly" such an important event in the poor man's life as his own execution! Surely no event in his life could overshadow the importance of this event; and if we are to believe Mr. Ayyangar, then Astrology ceases to be an exact science and the correctness of the predictions become dependant on other causes. I think Mr. Ayyangar for putting my case so plainly before the public."—Yours etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

REV. R. A. HUME

—:o:—

DEATH, A LOSS TO CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Eloquent tributes were paid to the qualities of head and heart of the late Rev. Dr. R. A. Hume, at a public meeting held on Saturday evening at the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road. The Rev. John Mackenzie presided.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

The following resolution was passed This public meeting, representative of different classes and communities in Bombay, desire to record their sense of the loss to India and especially to the Christian Church in this land by the death of the Rev. R.A. Hume, Dr. Hume, himself born in this country and the son of Christian missionaries who had given their lives to the service of India, laboured for 52 years for the highest interests of all classes of the people. We remembered with thankfulness to God his devoted and unselfish service rendered not only to the Christian people of the Ahmednagar District but all those suffering in that area from famine or from oppression or distress of any kind. We remember also how noble an example he gave of sympathy for the people of India in all their aspirations after higher things and of active co-operation with every movement for social and national progress. We desire, while expressing our sense of gratitude for the example of high Christian character that Dr. Hume has left to us, to convey to his widow and children our deep sympathy with them in their bereavement.

CONGRESSMEN AND LEGISLATURE

—:o:—

MOVE TO MAINTAIN STATUS QUO

CAWNPORE, July 13.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma and Mr. Hariharnath Shastri members of the All-India Congress Committee, have given notice of moving the following resolutions:—

The next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee be held at Allahabad on 26 July.

Having given its most careful and respectful consideration to the recommendations of the Working Committee calling upon the A.I.C.C. to advise members of the various Legislatures to resign their seats, this meeting of the All-India Congress Committee resolves that, with a view to ensure the fundamental continuity of the political work of the Indian National Congress, no change be effected at present in the programme of work to be followed inside the various Legislatures in the country, and that the members of the Provincial and Central Legislatures returned on the Congress ticket be asked to carry out the instructions contained in the Calcutta Congress resolution 14, Sub-Sections 1, 2 and 4 by (a) making every effort inside the Legislatures to bring about the total prohibition of intoxicating drugs and drugs, (b) adopting methods suited to the environments of the Legislatures to bring about the boycott of foreign cloth and (c) by devoting the bulk of their time to constructive work, settled from time to time by the Congress Committee.—Free Press.

RISE FROM OBSCURITY TO FAME

—:o:—

Dr. Besant as Seen by Her Son

My mother, Doctor Annie Besant, has convinced me that there is a race of born leaders—prophets, perhaps—and that these chosen beings are mould upon a pattern different from that of the ordinary creature. And in her I see the very qualities that have distinguished the great from that mediocre throughout history.

It was a tragedy of my earlier life that I had but small opportunity of being in close touch with the woman I most revere and honour.

My mother as a girl of eighteen married the Reverend Frank Besant, of Sibley, Lincolnshire. She was an ardent Churchwoman until the sufferings of my infant sister through a bad attack of pleurisy gradually undermined her faith, and drove her to feel that the creed to which she had been brought up could not be true.

This entailed a disagreement with my father, who was an orthodox Churchman. Eventually he gave an ultimatum—my mother must share his religious views or live apart from him.

Doctor Annie Besant was a woman who would face any sacrifice rather than be untrue to that which was finest within her. Although it meant giving up her children, she and my father separated. The great fighting spirit of the woman destined to influence the lives of millions, to bring spiritual peace to peoples in all parts of the globe, had triumphed over personal ties, personal desire.

Sometimes I was allowed to go to see my mother, but finally it was agreed upon by both my parents that the inevitable separation put too great a strain upon me.

After that, I kept in touch with my mother only through her published writings. But in all she wrote I could discern her greatness of mind and vision, and looking back, I sometimes think that she obtained greater influence over me through her pen than many mothers exercise over the sons with whom they come into daily contact.

When I reached my majority, I felt that I had fulfilled my duty to my father and that I was free to resume personal relations with my mother.

VITAL FORCE.

I had last seen her a young woman. When I saw her again, her hair was snow-white, though she was only forty. But the change was purely external. The light of her spirit burned as brightly as when she had emerged, little more than a girl, from an obscure country parsonage to become a leader in the world; a vital force. Thus writes Digby Besant in "Pearson's Weekly."

Among other experiences she had had that of editing, together with the well-known radical and free thought leader, Charles Bradlaugh, the paper known as "The National Reformer"—a paper noted for its intellectual honesty and the fearlessness of its outlook.

Some little time after circumstances had allowed us to enjoy once again the relation of mother and son, her autobiography appeared. It was much commented upon by the Press and the leading people of the day. Mr. Gladstone was particularly severe in his criticism. He attacked not only my mother's views, but her character.

To one who had seen, in her daily life, thet nobility of my mother, the supreme dignity that belonged to her, the high principles which were an integral part of her being, such an attack seemed little short of an outrage. Without telling my mother of my intention, I wrote to Mr. Gladstone pointing out that if he had known my mother, he could not have written of her as he had done.

My letter was really an impertinence, and one might imagine that as such it would be ignored or, if it were given attention, would draw a cutting reply. This was not the case.

Mr. Gladstone wrote to me most courteously, expressing in the kindest terms his inability to argue "with a profoundly affectionate son or prove to him that his mother, like all human beings, could not be exempt from imperfections," and assured me that were it not for his great age, a circumstance that made it impossible for him to enlarge his circle, he would have liked to know Doctor Besant.

I have few childhood memories of my mother, unfortunately, but I take this opportunity gladly to testify as to the intellectual force that, in spite of our early separation, she has exerted for the past forty years over my life. Her daily existence has been a revelation of how an ardent and pure heart may triumph over all difficulties, even over age. To-day Doctor Besant remains one of the busiest of women. She is always at work, travelling all over the world. There are no pauses between her duties, although she is eighty-two.

SURROUNDED BY PEOPLE.

She has the widest knowledge, too, of current affairs, though how she finds time to acquire this, in view of her continuous activity, is a mystery to all.

When she is in England, as elsewhere, she is surrounded by people, and her every hour is mapped out. But she usually manages to give me a few minutes of her time, after she has finished her breakfast and before the inevitable interviews of the day begin.

Doctor Besant lives on a place unknown—perhaps undreamed of—to most mortals, and there can be no doubt that she is especially gifted to perform the mighty tasks which she has accomplished and which wholeheartedly and energetically as ever, she still undertakes. She never permits herself to rest in her great work.

What do I think of mother? I think she must be ranked outside the ordinary classes of humanity, because she has shown herself of finer calibre both by her qualities of heart and mind. Although her self-sacrifice to principle deprived me of her society and I knew little of her until I was a grown man, she is to me in every way the ideal mother.

SOCIAL "REVOLT" AMONG KANARA SARASWATS

—:o:—

Plea for Sanction from Religious Head

"Should the Kanara Saraswats in Bombay cling to old and orthodox customs? All overwhelming majority voted in favour of a social revolution at a largely attended public meeting of the community held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, on Sunday afternoon. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki presided.

The meeting was by no means a quiet one. The opposition finding themselves in a hopeless minority gave expression to their displeasure in a variety of ways. The so-called leaders of the opposition took defeat after a good deal of noise, points of orders, protests, shouting and finally ugly scenes.

The meeting was convened to recommended to the religious head of the Saraswats, His Holiness Shrimat Anandashram Swami, to hold a Mahasabha of the community to consider the question of social advancement of the community. Resolutions banning child marriages, advocating widow-remarriages, condemning the dowry system and disapproving unequal marriages were passed after heated discussion.

The Chairman declared that in his opinion social reforms need not be referred to the Swami and Mahasabha who had jurisdiction only religious matters. He was wholeheartedly in favour of social reforms in the community.

Mr. S. K. Talgeri said that a Mahasabha being representative of the whole community, was a competent body to deal with social questions.

Another gentleman asked the question as to why the religious head should at all be consulted.

RELIGIOUS SANCTION TO REFORMS.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri explained in detail the reasons why this question should be referred to the Mahashabha. Firstly they had to create public opinion on these questions which were of very great importance. Secondly to ascertain whether the Mahasabha had powers to consider socio-religious reforms. Thirdly, if they had not got these powers, then, to vest the Mahasabha with such powers. So long as social reforms were banned by religious institutions, he declared, it would be impossible to convert orthodxo members to their way of thinking. The object of calling the Mahasabha was to obtain religious sanction to these reforms.

Messrs. S. S. Balsekar and N. L. Kodikal supported Mr. Padbidri's view.

The following were among the resolutions that were passed at the meeting.

(1) "That in the opinion of this meeting the prevailing sentiment in favour of the marriage of girls before they attain majority requires removal of the best interest of the community, and the marriage of the boy before he is in a position to maintain his wife must be discouraged. This Conference further urges the members of the Community not to marry the boys and girls before they are at least 21 and 16 years of age respectively."

(2) "This meeting is of opinion that the present prohibition against the remarriage of Widows should be removed especially if they are young or helpless and calls upon the Community to make every effort to give them facilities for earning an independent living and to provide them especially through the existing organizations like the Mahila Samaj or Seva Sadan with such advice and help as their condition requires."

(3) "This meeting strongly disapproves unequal marraiges in the Community with disparity of age and urges that the maximum difference in the ages of husband and wife should never be more than 15."

(4) "This meeting is of opinion that the system of taking Dowry except as a voluntary gift proportionate to the means of a Girl's father and except as a future provision for the Girl is reprehensible and should be discouraged. In the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that amounts of such gifts should be invested at remunerative interest for the benefit of the girl in stead of being delivered in the shape of ornaments or in cash."

DR. SATYAPAL CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING AT LAHORE

LAHORE, July 13.

At a well attended meeting last night Lala Dunichand presiding, an address was presented under the auspices of the City Congress to Motasingh on his release after seven years imprisonment. Dr. Satyapal and Pandit Santram were congratulated at the same meeting on their convictions. Gazi Abdur Rahman was also congratulated on his arrest—Free Press.

TOUR PROGRAMME OF MR P. R. R U

SIMLA, July 13.

The tour of Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of the Railways, to Calcutta has been postponed on account of his illness by a week. He will now leave Simla on 19th July and hold meetings of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways in Calcutta on 22nd and 23rd July and will return to Simla on 25th July.—Free Press.

USP

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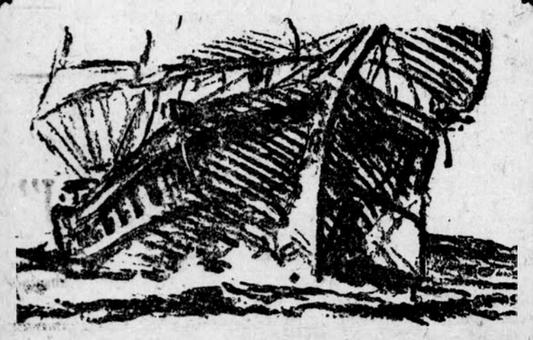

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GRIEVANCES OF MILL WORKERS

Causes Of Prolongation Of Strike

GIRNI KAMGAR MAHAMANDAL'S STATEMENT

The statement of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay, submitted to the Court of Inquiry is as under:—

The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal is the first Union of Mill workers ever formed in Bombay. We may rightly call ourselves pioneers of Mill-hands' Union.

General Strike: January 1928)—Our Union never favoured such a strike, nor voted for it. In our view, the circumstances did not necessitate a general strike. The novel introduction of the three-loom-working and the consequent loss in wages to these workmen, was the chief cause of the strike; and our body proposed that work should be struck in such Mills only as had introduced the objectionable three-looms-system. Trade Unions are formed to look after the general welfare of workmen and to provide for organised help to them in all their difficulties, either individual or general—to provide for an organised means for securing relief or justice for workmen or Mill employees whenever a cause of dispute arises between the workmen and their employers. To further the objects of the Union, it is incumbent on the members of the body to see that no act of theirs lead to the dislocation of the Mid industry, and therefore they consider strike as a weapon to be used only in extreme cases where all other means of redress fail. A general Strike is a most dangerous weapon that is sure not only to dislocate all mill-industry but also to seriously harass the every day life of society in general.

AGAINST GENERAL STRIKE.

For considerations mentioned above, our body was against the General Strike of January 1928. They had openly and boldly declared their disapproval of it. The present strike is only a continuation of that General Strike of January 1928, and has neither our direct consent, nor approval nor sympathy. We are aware of the existence of a number of grievances which have caused a standing discontent among workmen, and which remain unredressed during all this period. We have mentioned them "en seriatum" in our reply to the questionnaire, and our body believes that no peaceful working of the Mill industry is possible unless they are dealt with sympathetically, and workmen are assured that they would no longer be tyrannised over by the Managers of Mills. We are conscious of the good wishes of the Owners towards their employees. But simple good wishes do not go any length in relieving the miseries of the workmen. The Owners seem to have little control over their Managers (why it is so is not our province to discuss); and it is these latter that harass the workmen and drive them to strike work when their tyranny becomes unbearable. Strikes will be repeated so long as the Managements of the various Mills are not completely overhauled.

STRIKE IMMEDIATE WEAPON OF WORKERS.

A strike being thus the only immediate weapon in the hands of the workmen to get their grievances redressed, they are never required to resort to picketing when the grievances that lead to the strike are real and have been properly appreciated by the workmen. Wherever picketing has to be resorted to, in order to make a strike complete or effective, one may safely infer that (1) either the alleged grievances are not so pinching, or that (2) they have not yet been properly appreciated by the workmen. In the latter case our body is of opinion that it is safer to wait striking till every individual member - workman feels the extreme pinch of it; and when this state arrives, no picketing is required. In all general strikes before 1928, there was no picketing, nor was it resorted to in the later strikes until the 1929 strike. Since the present strikers have resorted to picketing as a means to prop up their strike, we are afraid it is premature. That is a further reason why our body holds aloof from the present general strike. We are aware of the fact that a few individual members of our Mandal have been weaned away to join the strikers, but the majority of the members have a clear view of the situation and have openly declared their total disapproval of the present general strike.

VIEWS OF G. K. M.

Before we conclude, we may take this opportunity of clearly stating the views of our body regarding the methods of the present leaders of the strike. Their methods may concisely be called a Government by a minority over majority. Had the grievances, which are said to be the immediate cause of the strike, been seriously affecting all workmen of Bombay, they would not have been compelled to resort to picketing, as is done at present. We do not deny that there are a number of grievances standing unredressed ever since January 1928, and no doubt they have been further added to: but as we read the situation, we do not find it time to resort to this extreme direct weapon of a general strike. With as many as 90,000 hands on work in the several mills, the attempt to read the situation as ripe for a general strike is the direct attempt to impose the will of the minority on the majority and that is why they have to resort to such objectionable methods as picketing, harassing helpless workmen, etc.

We believe the above brief statement is enough to enable the Inquiry Court to form a clear idea of the views held, and methods followed, by the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal and we now proceed to state our views on the several questions before the Inquiry Court.

The above views are already expressed in our Marathi paper named "Kama-Kari."

VIEWS ON REFERENCES.

The views of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, on the several references before the Court of Inquiry now sitting, as per Government Notification, dated 3rd July 1929, are as under: —

The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal never approved of the present strike, and was never in favour of it, nor was any attempt made by the organisers of the present March 1929 strike to discuss the "pros and cons" of the strike with the Mandal. The Mandal, however, hold the following views on the present strike and the causes a tthe root of it:—

1. There is serious disaffection among workmen ever since 1925. It began with the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. in wages. After long negotiations the mill-owners secured from Government the exemption from the Excise duty, but workmen gained little thereby and the disaffection continued. The three-looms-system introduced in 1927 added to this discontent. To further add to this a 35 per cent. reduction in wages was proposed. Then there was the standardization question and the Fawcett Committee's 7-1/2 per cent. retrenchment proposal and all that. But all this while, very little attempt was made to find out, on behalf of the workmen where the shoes really pinches. Had the owners tried to take the workmen in their confidence and to learn their real grievances, matters could have been settled to the satisfaction of all parties long ago. We think, therefore that mill-owners cannot shirk their liability for the present dispute. No doubt the workmen have been ill-advised to resort to direct action at this juncture—when so far as we see, there was no ground for calling out a general strike.

LABOUR'S GRIEVANCES.

The grievances of the Labour class may be stated as under:—

(1) Failure of the owners to recognise the fact that labour is as important and unnegligible a factor of the Mill industry as Capital, Machinery and the organising and managing capacity of the Agents. In fact the dispute means a studied attempt on the part of owners to deny this status to labour, an attempt on the part of labour to assert their position in the economy of Mill industry—though unconsciously for the present. The wave in foreign lands for the assertion by labour of this their position has crossed over to India and is subconsciously working.

RETRENCHMENT AND DISMISSALS.

The following grievances arise out of the present administration of the Mills:—

(1) Retrenchment in pay and the number of workmen and enforcing those attending work to do, in addition to their own work. the work done by the reduced staff.

(2) Sending off the workmen with notice at any time.

(3) Dismissal of workmen when they are unable to work owing to their old age, without providing for their maintenance during their disabled condition.

(4) Failure to grant promotion to competent workmen according to their increased efficiency.

(5) Flagrant partiality of the management and owners.

(6) Favouritism of officers in the Mills towards their relatives and acquaintances even when they are new and junior, thereby barring all opportunities for hardworking and senior workmen to get promotion.

(7) Want of check to the practice of bribery which prevails at several places and in several branches. No tangible proof of this can be brought before the Court, as law makes both the giving and receiving of bribes liable to punishment. Confidential inquiry will prove that it is there.

These are the main grievances besides several other minor ones from which workmen are suffering for so many days, and the present strike is the outcome of it.

WHY STRIKE PROLONGED.

As regards the question: What are the causes of the prolongation of the strike? Whether the employers or workmen or both are responsible for such prolongation, and if so, to what extent?, the reply is as under:—

"The immediate causes of the present strike are:—

(1) The Fawcett Comittee proposed a cut of 7-1/2 per cent. in wages, and further the owners had resolved to bring the scheme of reduction in numbers into force from the coming October according to suggestion of the Fawcett Committee. This further disappointed the workmen when they saw that even continuing the strike for 6 months in the last year their wages are going to be reduced by 7-1/2 per cent. cut, and more work will be exacted from them; so they lost morale and submitted to the persuasions of "Lal Bawata", seeing that their ruin was inevitable under any circumstances.

(2) "The Lal Bawata" leaders think it a disgrace to call off the strike and they have gathered some Mawalis who work in the Mills temporarily, and assault the weak and poor people to incite and force them to strike.

(3) Many workmen have returned to their Native country when the strike was declared, and hence there is a lack of workmen which is felt by the Owners.

(4) Want of firm attitude on the part of the employers.

(5) The fear of the workmen that there will be a further cut in their wages and even dismissal if they called off the strike and begin to work.

(6) The workmen will be required to resume work under blacklegs who do not know work and who are utterly novice.

(7) The exciting articles of irresponsible newspapers editors have been causing considerable harm.

WHAT HINDERS SETTLEMENT.

To the question: What are the difficulties in the way of a settlement of the dispute or disputes between the Employers and the Workmen?, our reply is as under:—

"(1) The employers should cancel the bringing into force the new scheme and they should so declare it.

(2) To settle the rates of standardised wages a Committee of 11 members should be appointed. It should contain 4 members from employers, 4 from workmen, 1 from Government and 2 from the outside public. They should be asked to fix up the incidence of wages—cost of living of the workmen, skill in labour expert knowledge of the machine worked upon etc.,—all should go to form the incidence of standardisation. The minimum should be fixed upon the cost of living. Living means a decent provision for the wormken and his dependents.

(3) To appoint a body of Panchas, to hear the complaints workmen and employers, and give decisions in matters under dispute.

(4) To make arrangements to give higher posts to workmen according to their abilities after a test.

(5) To guard against workmen being molested by Mawalis.

(6) To provide for old-age pension for both male and female labour.

The first move to help calling off the present strike is to declare that even after October there will be no cut of 7 1/2 per cent in wages.

POPULARITY OF ENGLISH

SPOKEN BY 220 MILLIONS

Zurich, June 27.

In the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung", there is an interesting study about the growth and decline of languages during the last hundred years. English now occupies the first place. A century ago it was spoken by not quite 20 million people; to-day, it is the language of 160 millions, and 60 more millions understand and use it, even if they do not call it their mother tongue. This rate of increase leaves all other languages far behind. There is not part of the world where English is not spoken.

A hundred years ago German was spoken by 32 millions; now it is spoken by between 80 to 90 millions, while 20 more millions understand it. The other Teutonic languages show an increase of well over 100 per cent. the respective figures being: Dutch, from 6,300,000 to 15,000,000; Swedish, from 3,200,000 to 7,500,000; Danish from 2,100,000 to 5,000,000.

The growth of the languages of Roman origin is not quite so rapid. Italian leads with an increase from 21,400,000 to 45,000,000, and Spanish comes next (35,200,000 to 50,000,000). French, as a mother tongue, has advanced from 32,400,000 to 45,000,000, but it is also understood by 75 million foreigners. It is the language chiefly acquired by learning, and in this respect surpasses English by 15 millions.

The only language mentioned as declining is Turkish, which has diminished from 30 to 24 millions.

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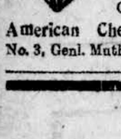

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Dr. Alam's Call To India's Young Men

The following are extracts from the presidential address delivered by Dr. Sheikh Mohammad Alam, M.L.C., at the Bundhelkhand Youth Conference held at Jhansi on Saturday last:—

Nothing gives me a greater and truer pleasure than to be amidst those young men of India who have imbibed the spirit of love for their mothrland. I have lived to love my country and I hope to carry this sentiment to my grave. Men of the older generation have done their duty in fighting the battle of freedom for you and the time is in sight when the burden is to be shifted to younger but stronger shoulders. The destiny of India awaits your efforts to crown them with success and complete the work which was started long ago by older but feebler hands. Let me, therefore, enjoy my presence to-day amongst you and forget that I am older than yourselves. Let me again boast that, notwithstanding my age, I possess as warmly a heart as any of you youngmen can be proud of; and if I succeed in imparting to you a touch of that sensation which I have always felt deep in my soul in the love of my country I shall be satisfied with my mission.

THE YOUTH MOVEMENT.

The Youth movement in India for the liberation of the country from political subjection has started in right earnest. It is impossible for any earthly power to crush this movement now. No Government can afford to remain indifferent to it, and repression will feed its growth quicker and stronger. Victory, therefore, is its only ultimate result, provided it proceeds on the right track. It was difficult to inspire the love of country in the youth; but once it is done, the thirst to achieve all that we desire will not be quenched till we have reached the object of our pursuit. Remember, however, that it is a hundred times more difficult to make you march on the right path and towards the right direction than to prevail upon you to play this manly game. You can be as dangerous to a bureaucratic system of Government, as to the country itself. Putting it in other words you can both be dangerous and useful to your country at your discretion, in accordance with the line of action you choose to adopt. I admire your boldness and courage, and pray you direct them in the proper channel. It is folly to be wise where ignorance is bliss, but again it is folly to be ignorant where wisdom is light. Your courage ought to show cold indifference to the consequences, but your action should adopt a sagacious course to ensure your success. Avoid. Young men, side pits on your way and do not fall into the traps laid by your enemies. Join hands with Congressmen in their creed of non-violence, and work up their programme waiting for a new arena till the 31st of December 1929. Lend us your resolute determinations indomitable courage and the matchless spirit of endless sacrifice, which constitute the sole property and characteristic attributes of young age; and I assure you that the horizon of Indian politics will change so rapidly as to seems unbelievable to the human eye. Obey the commands of the Congress in their entirety and you would observe something new by the time that the old older is rung out and the new ushered in.

OBEY THE CONGRESS.

The Congress has thrown an open challenge, and whilst His Excellency the Viceroy has left to discuss Indian affairs with the Government at 'home', let us discuss here our preparations with the Youth of India. Organised under the Congress you will succeed; disunited in separate camps you will invite failure. We are to-day at a critical juncture, and our success or failure will affect the coming generations for a long time to come. I am a staunch believer in the programme of the Congress and so also in its creed of non-violence, not because I am a saint or a prophet who hates violence but because I realise its harmfulness to the country and its inefficacy under the prevailing circumstances. Hasten, therefore, Young men to fight under the Congress banner, and free your country from the shackles of political subjection.

POLITICS AND YOUNGMEN.

You are destined to become the future administrators of India and nothing should prevent you from preparing your own future by taking a prominent share in moulding the political life of India. It is not only your right but your foremost duty. You are co-sharers in the much-coveted Swaraj for India, and you must recognise your rights as well as your duties. Politics do not constitute food for invalids, nor are they reserved for those whose next move is to the grave. Your elders have fought well, but they may not live long enough to achieve the final victory which is in store for you. Shrink not from your duty and fear not words and phrases. Jump in, youngmen, with all your pip and pluck when duty commands you so. Yours is the age of action regardless of the sacrifices and your Motherland expect every child to do his duty. The task before you is very heavy, but you have shoulders broad enough to bear the burden. Your elders have grown rigid and their conservative mentality does not allow adaptability to the changed circumstances of the world. Many of our leaders, afraid of losing their position in the public eye, have cowardly taken to follow the masses instead of leading them. The turn is to-day yours to lead the country with courage and sagacity. It is a psychological moment for you, youngmen, to come into the field and kill the demon which is sapping the very life of India. My message to-day is very brief. It is to teach you only one rebellion, one revolt, and one revolution against this one demon which is the greatest foe of India—invisible in sight, but present everywhere.

COMMUNALISM.

This is the demon of communalism. Revolt and rebel against it, youngmen, and make your revolution a successful one. India, in fact, is not being so much ruled by a bureaucratic system of Government as by the communalism which is our own creation. Most of the vices in India are fed on communalism. Abolish communalism, and political subjection will vanish itself. It is my firm belief that we require no other effort to establish 'Swaraj' than to eradicate communalism from every phase of our life. I hold communalism responsible for the backwardness of India in its social, economic and political life. It has sapped the very life of our nation and the poison is so sweet in its taste, that the more we eat of it the more we become eager, to swallow it in a greater quantity. The most curious thing about it is that some of those who condemn in the most are themselves most seriously affected by it. Everyone of us has a substantial touch of it but we deceive ourselves into thinking that we are free from it. The infection has travelled even to the circle of our leaders, and I may be pardoned to proclaim it boldly that many of them are guilty of spreading its obnoxious germs in the country. Many of our leaders to-day have ceased to be leaders at all. They are cowards and cannot face public opinion. They move with the tide; and I may even say that at times they originate communal feeling, on account of disappointment in national achievements when they get tired of national work and want to maintain their position by taking shelter in communal strife. Instances of such leaders, some of whom have already been exposed, are not wanting and you should be on your guard not to allow yourselves to be deceived by such people. Worship principles, and not persons. The country should be purged of communalism before you can form into a nation; and unless you become a united nation Swaraj is neither attainable nor of much use to us. The measure of your earnestness to achieve Swaraj is the extent to which you discard communalism. Do not belittle the strength of your foe, and unless you strain every nerve against communalism it will not loosen its grip upon you.

Recollections of the past do not help us in nation-building, because we possess no national traditions. Time after time foreign invaders conquered India; and although, unlike the present rulers, they settled here to make it their home, their sentiments remained attached with those lands wherefrom they had come. Differences in race and religion led to divisions amongst those who lived here, with the result that the people of India never formed a nation in its true sense. It may be a bitter truth but truth it is.

Religion, in its right place, has nothing to do with politics. It is only to govern our connections with our Maker. Religious truths are meant to unite and not to disunite people. Religions, however, were used as great political institutions in the history of the world; and unfortunately in India religion has become synonymous with community and is inextricably mixed up with politics. I cannot understand why every religion in India should denote a separate political community. It is a misconception. It has led to a futile discussion as to whether you are Indians first or Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs first. It seems as if these two things cannot go together, and a distinction in grade is necessary to be made. The discussion is as childish in its nature as it is injurious in its effect.

PRESENT CONDITION.

If our past is bad, our present is still worse. We have inherited communalism from our fore-fathers, but we have carried it to such an extent that we have become incapable of thinking in terms of a nation. Communalism has resulted in our complete demoralisation and degradation. Have you ever imagined the depth to which we have sunk? How do you feel when you hear the cry of "Hindu Pani" and "Mussulman Pani" at railway stations. Whilst the nations outside India are busy conquering the forces of nature to turn them to their use, you are engaged in dividing the common gifts of God on a communal basis. Your next move may perhaps be, to divide air into Hindus "Hawa" (air) and Mussulman "Hawa". Your communal disputes are endless, and even differences in the way of killing a goat have ended in butchering several human beings. Can you, so long as this mentality lasts, hope to form a nation and achieve Swaraj. We live in a vicious circle and are also hypnotised by our masters. India relies soley on its youth to break this circle. Will you do your duty?

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GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, July 12.

Legislative Department:—Mr. Arthur Moore has resigned from the Assembly and the Bengal European Constituency has been asked to elect a successor before 31st August. The Bihar and Orissa non-Mahomedan Constituency has been asked to elect a member to the Council of State vice the Maharaja of Darbhanga, deceased.

Finance Department:—Mr. Sanjivarao officiates as Budget Officer vice Mr. Shankar Rao, on leave.

Education Department:—Mr. J. F. Dastur officiatees as Imperial Mycologist vice Dr. W. Mcrae. Colonel Sprawson Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, U. P., is granted short leave and Lt. Col. H. W. Illius officiates. The services of Major Hennyssey on return from leave are placed temporarily with the C. P. Government.

Railway Department:—Mr. H. O. Bingham Executive Engineer, N. W. Railway, officiates as Chief Engineer to that railway.—A.P.

PROBLEM OF FORCED LABOUR

—:o:—

Mr. B. Das's Speech at Geneva

The following speech was delivered by Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., at the International Labour Conference, recently held at Geneva:—

Mr President and fellow Delegates,—At the outset I must express my warm appreciation to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for having brought the forced labour problem into the agenda of the Conference. In my opinion this is the most important international problem of which the International Labour Conference has attempted to find a solution. There have been various Conventions and Recommendations in the past, but they dealt with the improvement of the conditions of living of certain classes of people, while this particular far-reaching enquiry affects hundreds of millions of suppressed humanity throughout the world. I may say that this is the first time that I have attended this Conference. I have studied the Conventions and Recommendations which have so far been adopted by the International Labour Conference; most of them touch problems which affect individuals in States and classes within classes. None of them are of such international moment as this problem of forced labour. One who has not worked in the Committee on Forced Labour, but who has merely read the Minority Report, would feel that there was not that degree of harmony in the Committee on Forced Labour which would otherwise appear from reading the Majority Report.

I must congratulate the Committee and its very able Chairman, Mr. Jules Gautier, for so cleverly piloting the Questionnaire, which may eventually lead to a Draft Convention for the abolition of forced labour. Of course there would be differences on some minor points, but there have never rrbeen any differences on the fundamental question. The fundamental question is that forced labour should be abolished once for all, and to that the Committee agrees. But there are certain members of the Committee who felt that there are difficulties for its abolition in the immediate future.

The 'Indian employers,—and my colleague the Indian Workers' Delegate has already spoken on the subject,—are in favour of complete abolition of forced labour, but we do understand that there are certain difficulties in the way. My friend Mr. Shiva Rao has endeavoured to give a survey of the conditions of the working classes in the Indian States. I am also indebted to the Director for extending to us the hope that in the near future the conditions of the working classes in the Indian States may be ameliorated.

AN ANACHRONISM.

I do hope that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office will approach the Government of India with a view to enforce those Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference and ratified by the Government of India to apply to Indian States. Any Questionnaire sent out to the different constituent States should also be sent to the Indian States by the Government of India so that we have the opinion of the Indian rulers. It is an anachronism to find that the rulers of these Indian States may represent the Indian Government, and even speak on behalf of the Indian people at the Assembly of the League of Nations, and yet the decisions of this Conference are in no way binding on them or their people. There is no representative of Indian people or Indian Parliament at the League of Nations' sittings to question the credential of an Indian Prince attending that meeting. Speaking for Indian people I hope it will be possible for the League of Nations to question the credential of an Indian Prince when his class does not wish to adopt Conventions adopted here. This state of things is resented very much by the people of India.

LONG TERM CONTRACTS.

I welcome wholeheartedly the resolution for the abolition of long-term contracts for workers, and I do hope the Governing Body will see its way to put this question on the Agenda of the Conference next year. We as Indian Employers are vitally interested in this problem, for there are hundreds of thousands of our countrymen who are working under the long-term contract system, though it is not a penal one in the Assam tea gardens, in the Malay States, in Ceylon, in South Africa and in other parts of the British Dominions where their conditions of work are not humane. They are far from their homes; they are not paid proper wages, and they are isolated from their families. I do hope that in the near future this International Conference will abolish the long term contract system of labour, so that all workers, in every part of the world, may be free.

COLOUR IN LABOUR QUESTIONS.

I should like to refer to one more point before I conclude. The Minority Report wishes to set up a permanent Committee on native labour. I opposed in the Committee that resolution of the workers for the establishment of a permanent Committee to control native labour. I thought it was not within the scope of the enquiry, for we were discussing forced labour and not native labour. If this International Conference could exercise any influence on the States concerned with a view to humanising the conditions of native labour and the problems presented by that labour I should be glad to support such an endeavour but however piously w emay wish this Conference to control the problem involved by the laour or native races I think it is the first essential that those native workers themselves should be associated with any scheme of permanent control. I did not understand from the spokesman of the workers that they wished for direct representation of the native workers in different parts of the world on this permanent Committee which was to be established at Geneva. Unless such representation is given, you will be violating one of the essential principles of humanity, namely that one race can never understand another race. The European races which, through their own economic system of civilisation, have at present control of the destinies of native races cannot understand their point of view or give them the humane conditions of living which they deserve. If I thought we had the power of forcing the different States to adopt better systems for the control of native labour I should gladly support such action on our part, but as things are at present, with one form of civilisation oppressing the other form, with one colour dominating other coloured races I do not think the time has come when such action is possible.

FREE THE NATIVE POPULATIONS.

I think, however, that all of us must unite in adopting this Questionnaire, and I hope that next year we shall be able to adopt the Convention which will result from it. When that is done and when these dominating governing races ratify that Convention perhaps the time will be ripe for a better understanding of international relations between all races inhabiting this mortal earth, and this Conference will be able to adopt the requisite Recommendation asking the countries concerned to free the native populations under their control so that these races shape their own destinies in the march of human civilisation.

—:o:—

A MODERN JEHANGIR

—:o:—

IBN SAUD AND PETITIONERS

A recent issue of the "Umm-ul-Qura," official organ of the Hedjaz and Nejd Government published at Mecca, contains a proclamation issued by Sultan Ibn Saud in which he seeks the co-operation of the people in putting down "oppression of the poor and weak at the hands of the strong and powerful." His Majesty declares that whoever is oppressed by any official, high or low, or by any other person and does not bring such oppression to his notice will have himself to blame. If any person wants to submit a complaint, he should reduce it to writing and put it into the box that has been affixed to the gates of the Government House (*Dar-ul-Hukumat*) at Mecca and of which box the key is in possession of the Sultan himself. Prospective complainants are assured that no man, official or non-official, will be in a position to do them any injury if their complaint is justified. A warning is, however, held out that those who make false complaints will meet with condign punishment. The proclamation will, we are sure, be welcomed by the people of the Hedjaz as a further indication of the desire of its ruler to deal out even-handed justice to all and put down oppression with a firm hand.—"Muslim Outlook."

BOMBAY BENGALI JEWELLERS' ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF FUND

—:o:—

MR. A. K. MITTER AUTHORISED TO COLLECT FUNDS

SUBHAS BOSE'S MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Publicity Officer of the Congress, Calcutta wires as follows:—

"Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has issued a statement on behalf of the Bengal Congress and the flood-stricken people of Assam and Bengal thanking the Bengali gentlemen of Bombay who are collecting funds and clothes for the flood-stricken people.

Mr. Arunkumar Mitter, Secretary, Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' Assam Flood Relief Fund, is authorised to collect funds on behalf of the Committee.

(The above message was published in our paper yesterday; as coming from a correspondent by mistake.)

Mr. A. Mitter, Secretary of the Bombay Bengali Jewellers' Assam Flood Relief Fund, writes:—

The following is the list of contribution acknowledged by the Treasurer of the Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Mr Purshottam Jaitha	10	0	0
Received one money order	5	0	0
Mr. P Mangaldas	2	0	0
Mr. Naraindas Walji	5	0	0
Mr. Iswarlal Amritlatl a cheque of	15	0	0
Mr. Manubhai Rangildas	10	0	0
O. Z. A.	1	0	0
Mr. Framroze Sorabji Khan	10	0	0
Mr. Thakardas B. Das	2	0	0
Mr. Kasturchand	5	0	0
Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji Devidas a cheque of	45	0	0
Mr. Surajmall Puranchand	100	0	0
Mr. Bapoolal Jamnala	100	0	0
Mr. Bhiklal Bhadarchand	50	0	0

(The above 3 gentlemen have given a joint cheque of Rs. 250 for rice).

Mr Hatibhai Bulakidas	100	0	0
Messrs. Kanga and Jagirdar & Co.	50	0	0
The Mithaiwalas' Mandal	51	0	0
Mr. Dayaram Damodar	15	0	0
Total	576	0	0
Previous collections	3,152	6	6
Grand Total	3,728	6	6

Any amount however small, will be gratefully acknowledged by any of the following members of the Committee.

Mr. A. Mitter c/o "Indian Daily Mail" (Secretary).

Mr. Nilmoney Sikdar, Executive Member c/o H. C Roy, Jeweller, 273 Mambadevi Road.

Mr. Abdul Kader Halder c/o "Times of India."

Babu Panchnandass, Jeweller, Calcutta Art Jewellery Shamset Street.

Babu Biswanath Dey (President).

Babu Nabakamar Dutt (Treasurer).

Babu Santosh Kumar Dass (Executive Member). Tyeb Manzil, Musjid Bunder Road, opp. Imperial Bank.

B. P. C. C.'S COLLECTIONS FOR ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

—:o:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has received the following contributions:—

Mr. D D Vania	Rs.	3	8	0
A sympathiser	Rs.	200	0	0
	Rs.	203	8	0
Previously acknowledged	Rs.	15	0	0
Total	Rs.	218	8	0

POONA TAXI-DRIVERS' STRIKE ENDS

—:o:—

DEPUTATION TO COLLECTOR POSTPONED TO TUESDAY

POONA, July 13.

Taxis are seen plying in the city this morning as usual, the strike having ended as decided at the strikers' meeting last evening.

A deputation of the Poona Motor Drivers and Owners' Associations which intended to wait upon the Collector to-day has, at the desire of the Collector postponed it till Tuesday afternoon when the D. S. P. and the Carriage Inspector would also be present.—A. P.

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For the treatment of Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

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For the treatment of Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

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Read and Profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

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BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 15 1929

TAKE THE VOW OF SWADESHI

Best Protection for Indian Industries

MR. J. K. MEHTA'S EXHORTATION TO YOUTHS

"Take the vow of Swadeshi." This was the gist of Mr. J. K. Mehta's inspiring address on "Swadeshi and the duty of younger generation" delivered at the Students' Brotherhood Hall on Saturday evening. Mr. B. F. Bharucha presided.

Mr. J. K. Mehta in the course of his speech declared that it was the philosophy of life of a nation which ultimately reflected on its economic, political or religious well-being. It was this philosophy of life of the Indians which was responsible for their economic ruination. Ever since the time of Adam Smith, he said, the philosophy of life of the west had undergone a revolution in regard to economics. This resulted in large mass production aimed not only in satisfying the demands of its own country but at sending out surplus products to foreign lands. This indirectly caused the exploitation of other people and especially the subject people. India, from times immemorial had cultivated a conception of economics of self-sufficiency. They limited the production according to the consumption of the country never aiming at exportation.

SCIENCE AND SPIRITUALISM.

Whereas in the West industrialism went on at an increasing pace India remained self-contained with her cottage industries. The West claimed devotees at the altar of science while Indians placed their services at the altar of religion or what they called spiritualism. With the process of industrialism the West developed an export trade and the East succumbed to the temptation and the exploitation of the Asiatics commenced. India's cottage industries could not stand the competition of the imported foreign goods.

CONCEPTION OF ECONOMICS.

With the advent of the British rule in India, he continued, the economic problem thrust itself before them. They were confronted with the question whether they should continue their old conception of economics or they should adopt the Western philosophy of mass production.

The people of India, he said, came under the influence of Western economics and that influence was largely reflected in the particular economics of their old time political leaders. They believed in the Manchester school of economics. They thought that open competition was the last word in economics and no other development could take place in this particular conception of industrialism. They believed that free trade was the last word in economics. This suited England because she being a small and compact country depended upon India for raw materials and in turn dumped cheap manufacture on India.

HOW THE DICE WAS LOADED.

The Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry, said the lecturer, was established in India in the era of the so-called free trade. The Indian mills did not demand any undue protection for their industry but were satisfied with open competition with foreign goods. The mills would have fared well if they were threatened only by open competition. But the lecturer declared there was no open competition. This was the root cause of many of their economic troubles. As an ideal the speaker believed that free trade like disarmament would result in world peace. But what India did not reckon with when she accepted the principle of free trade was that England advocated the policy of free trade only so far as India was concerned while British industries received a measure of protection. Even according to the principle of free trade India was entitled to levy a revenue duty on imported yarn but Government did not levy this. When they began imposing revenue duties they introduced the excise duties against Indian industries. The dice were thus loaded heavily against the development of the Indian mill industry. Then began the manipulation of stamp and currency policy which helped unfair competition. The manipulation of the currency exchange at 18d. initiated in 1894 had been throttling the Indian industries. Then there was the shipping policy of the Government. The British shipowners took up shipping trade in their own hands with the result that Indian industrialists were practically at their mercy. The lecturer therefore contended that the free trade policy of the Government was not a genuine free trade policy but many factors like the discriminating tariffs, manipulation of currency and stamp, militated against the principle.

HOW AMERICA DOES IT.

He then pointed out how in the United States the Government afforded protection to her own industries. There was a permanent Tariff Commission with a wide diversity of objects as its function. The rulings of this Commission were practically mandates except that it needed to be ratified by the President. The Commission dealt with hundreds of inquiries from indigenous industries and recommended from 30 to 70 per cent. protection to those industries. In Japan the Government had granted 800 per cent. protection to her own tobacco to stop importation of foreign tobacco.

EMPIRE LEAGUE OF HOUSEWIVES.

"You can take this as an hypothesis that until we get self-Government our industries will never improve and there is no hope of getting any assistance from the British Government," declared the speaker. "If Government will not help our industries," he said, "at least 33 crores of people of the country can help it." He then eloquently appealed to the audience to patronise Indian industries and develop that philosophy of life which existed in Western countries. He cited the example of Westerners who would go in only for articles manufactured in their own country. Recently an Empire League of Housewives had been started in England every member of which was pledged to buy British goods. Even the Government of India had accepted the principle of "Swadeshi" by agreeing to have the office of the Controller of Government Stores which was so long in England, now in India and to give preference to "Swadeshi" goods. Then he asked Indians why they hesitated to adopt the vow of "Swadeshi."

"Our immediate problem must be the boycott of foreign cloth because this forms 33 per cent of our importers and roughly 200 crores of rupees got out from India," continued the speaker. The Congress had placed this programme before the country and he asked his countrymen to fulfil their patriotic duty.

FIGHT FOR BETTER STANDARDS.

Proceeding Mr. Mehta said that if they wanted to develop Indian industries they would have to change their old conception of limiting production according to consumption. They shall have to tread the same dreary way which had been trodden by Western countries. Industrialism had its consequences of capitalism, its slums and cities. He drew attention of the audience to the extreme poverty of the agriculturists. The ascetic ideal of life preached by Mahatma Gandhi did not apply to agriculturists because their poverty was not self-sought. No doubt hand-spinning and weaving would make their life more bearable. Temporarily it was a panacea for their troubles. But it was a shame that the nation should be satisfied with existing conditions. They should fight for a better standard of living, and above all they should definitely accept the principle of industrialism, he concluded.

SELF-PRESERVATION FIRST.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks did not want to enter into the controversy regarding the industrialisation or otherwise of the agriculturists. The natural impulse of every human being he said was self-preservation. Self-sacrifice had been enjoined by great men upon them to attain self-preservation. He therefore asked every Indian to seek self-preservation first and the preservation of the whole world afterwards. They should concentrate upon freedom for themselves first and then they could see to the freedom of the whole world. "Swadeshi" he said was the best panacea for "Swaraj" and he proved this by citing examples of China, Turkey and other countries. He concluded with an appeal to the youths to take a vow of Swadeshi.

SUNNI-SHIAH DISPUTE

TRIBAL JIRGAH DISPERSES WITHOUT REACHING SETTLEMENT

DOOR NOT CLOSED FOR FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

PESHAWAR, July 12.

The Afridi—Orakzai Jirga which recently assembled here has dispersed without any settlement being reached of the deplorable fratricidal strife between the Sunni and Shia Orakzais. The proceedings of the Jirga have not been infructuous. Government's obvious desire to help all the parties concerned to an honourable and peaceful settlement has been made clear to the tribes who have appreciated it. The Afridis have throughout adhered to their declaration that they on their part are ready to negotiate terms for the restoration of lost lands to Orakzais.

Although the Sunni Orakzais have so far expressed their inability to come into line with Afridis without further consultation among themselves, it is reassuring to think that they have gone to their homes knowing that the door is not closed to further negotiation and that Government is still ready to welcome their Jirga for a further discussion.

It is also encouraging to find that after the conclusion of the Jirga, the Afridis have interviewed their Political Agent and agreed to hold another Jirga in their own country with the Orakzais in a further attempt to find a formula for a settlement acceptable to both the tribes. Thus, though a final solution has not yet been reached, Government's intervention and mediation have already borne fruit to some extent.—A.P.

GILLINGHAM FETE DISASTER

SEARCHING INQUIRY TO BE MADE

RUGBY, July 13.

A most searching enquiry is to be made into the circumstances attending the terrible disaster at the fete in Gillingham, Kent, as a result of which nine boys and five men were fatally burned in a mock fire reone on Thursday. The majority of those who witnessed the tragedy thought that the burning of the stage house was part of the demonstration, and were unaware, until later, that the actors in what was intended to be a realistic comedy, were trapped.—B. O. W.

THE ARAKAN FLOODS

25,000 Acres To be Fallow

NOTHING CAN BE DONE TO REPLACE CATTLE

RANGOON, July 13.

In a press communique with regard to the Arakan floods, the Commissioner states that nothing can be done to replace cattle this year, and estimates that owing to the shortage of cattle, 25,000 acres of land will lie fallow Another 5,000 acres will be uncultivable owing to sand and debris. He has seed grains for 35,000 of the remaining 70,000 acres. He considers that relief will have to be given in the shape of loans for the cultivation of 50,000 acres. The cost of relief will amount to Rs. 4,50,000 of which the cost of seed grains to be sent from Rangoon will be Rs. 120,000, including local transport. Of the remaining Rs. 3,30,000, the Deputy Commissioner has about Rs. 13,000 with him. The Commissioner is making enquiries about the possibility of encouraging emigration from the flooded areas to other parts where labour is required by offering free launch passages.—A. P.

ASSAM GOVERNOR SEES RELIEF COMMITTEE

MAULVI BAZAR, ASSAM, July 13.

The Governor of Assam arrived here this morning and received a deputation of the Flood Relief Committee.—A. P.

NORMAL CONDITIONS BEING RESTORED

TRIVANDRUM, July 12.

Official reports regarding floods in Central and Northern Travancore show that normal conditions are being restored. It is reported that the steamboat Nazira capsized due to a heavy gale on the Cochin-Alleppey line. Full particulars are not yet available.—A.P.

MEMBERSHIP OF BRITISH MERCANTILE BODIES

CONDITIONAL ADMISSION OF INDIANS

'WITHDRAW HAJI'S BILL FIRST"

MADRAS, July 13.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu", Madras, cables that further negotiations have taken place between the Indian Chamber of Commerce, London and Sir Stephen Demetriadi, regarding admission of Indian businessmen to the various mercantile bodies here. Sir S. Demetriadi on behalf of the British Chambers wanted to make it a condition of membership that the Indian Chamber would get Mr. Haji's shipping Bill withdrawn; but Messrs. Mehta and Cuani refused the bargain in national interest. It was then suggested that the question of admission depended on action being taken first by Calcutta Royal Exchange. If that body set a precedent, London organisations would waive all objections. Enquiries are being made with a view to agreement on this basis.

Commenting on this the "Hindu" says: "The demand of Sir Stephen Demetriadi to make it a condition of membership of these mercantile bodies in London that the Indian Chamber should get Mr. Haji's bill withdrawn, is not only insolent in itself, but offers a lurid commentary on the pretensions of certain sections of European vested interests in India to co-operate on equal tems with Indians for the welfare of India to co-operate on equal terms claims—economic, and political freedom. It is evident the commercial magnates of the kind whom Sir Stephen represents, will never be found willing to secure India, her rightful position of free and equal partnership within the Empire, except in name and except on condition of their being permitted to exploit India for their own benefit. To what extent "the Socialist Government" now in power in England is going to discourage such designs, will be an acid test of its "bona-fides" in regard to its desire to secure Swaraj for India."—Free Press.

BOMBAY'S RESPONSE TO MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

Benefit Drama Draws Crowded House

MORE THAN RS. 1600 COLLECTED

A crowded and appreciative house greeted the benefit performance of "Vatsala-Haran" staged by the Anand Sangit Mandali on Sunday afternon for the Meerut Defence Fund. A distinguished and representative gathering turned up in response to the appeal issued by the Bombay Defence Committee so much so that there was not a seat left vacant and many had to go back disappointed. For this excellent canvassing the main credit goes to the band of Youth League Volunteers. Prominent amongst those present on the occasion were Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. D. D. Sathye, Silam, M. N. Talpade, A. R. Gadkari, Dr. M. B. Welkar, Miss Bachuben Lotwalla and Dr. Mrs. Jamna Desai and others.

The play "Vatsala Haran" based on a well-known mythological theme, was well enacted by this talented troupe of youthful actors. The palm acting and singing was carried by the boy actor "Vatsala" and the repeated encores he received at the hands of the audience were received. The proprietors of the company have spent a large sum of money for lavish and costly setting befitting the mythological subject and period.

A CHARMING SINGER.

Miss Vatsala Kumthekar, a young charming lady added to the attraction of the show by her sweet and melodious rendering of a couple of Indian songs. Though an amateur at the art the young lady shows great potentialities and it was no wonder that the gathering wished to have more of her songs.

MR. NARIMAN THANKS.

Before the gathering dispersed Mr. K. F. Nariman on behalf of the Bombay Defence Committee thanked all those present there for responding to the appeal and the proprietor of the company Mr. Shirgopikar and Mr. Shripatrao Upre for lending their help to collect funds for the defence of the young Labour leaders. It was in the fitness of things he said that all the artistes of the company were youths, the show was arranged to a large extent through the efforts of the Youth League and the lady singer who had treated them to some excellent music, was young as were all the Labour leaders clapped in Meerut jail. He wished that this response from the Bombay public was a good answer that the country was behind the young Meerut prisoners and he was quite sure that whenever they would appeal again on their behalf his appeal would not fall on deaf ears. Mr. Nariman then presented gold medals to the boy actor and Miss Kumthekar.

Dr. M. B. Welkar, in a Marathi speech, said that this response was a proof positive that whatever the Government might do, the country was behind the young men incarcerated in Meerut jail. The one crime of which these young men were "guilty" was their intense desire to see their country free and all the sufferings the yhave coursted are because of their love for their country and the masses.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. Nariman the gathering dispersed late in the night.

It is understood that about Rs. 1,600 are collected as a result of this Show.

BOY OF 12 ARRESTED IN DELHI

Alleged Possession of Unlicensed Revolvers

DELHI, July 13.

Chathurbhuj and Bhudhu, boys of 12 have been arrested under Arms Act for alleged possession of unlicensed revolvers and were produced before Mr. Pool, the Additional District Magistrate. They also shouted "Vande Bharath" and "Down with Imperialism", as they entered the Court. The case has been postponed to 19th.—Free Press.

FURTHER INQUIRIES

DELHI, July 13.

Further inquiries regarding Chathur Bhuj and Bhudhu, a boy of 12 who were produced to-day before Mr. Pool, for alleged possession of unlicensed revolver, show that Chathurbhuj was a clerk in the Accountant Gereral's office, New Delhi and Bhudhu is his younger brother. They belong to the Nowgaun State in Central India.

It is alleged that Chathurbhuj holds some office in the Republican Army and further it is alleged that an Indian made revolver 243 small cartridges and 34 big cartridges were received from the quarters occupied by the accused, by the Police.—Free Press.

"INTIMIDATING LETTERS"

ALLEGED WRITER REFUSES TO DEFEND

DELHI, July 13.

Munilal Dhand who has been arrested under Section 507 for alleged writing of intimidating letters, was produced before Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate. As he entered the Court, he shouted "Vande Bharat" and "Down with Imperialism." Mr. Suraj Narain opened the case for the prosecution. He wanted the case to be postponed to the 19th for he wanted to bring into the Court some handwriting experts and some more prosecution witnesses who were outside Delhi.

Mr. Munilal Dhand refused to defend, although his father had arranged for his defence. He also refused to get himself bailed out even though the Magistrate told him that he could bail him. The case has been accordingly postponed.—Free Press.

M.L.A. RELEASED AFTER TERMS

GRAND RECEPTION AT JAIL GATE

PATNA, July 13.

Jagatnarain Lal M.L.C. a prominent congressman and Secretary, Hindu Maha Sabha who was convicted last year on a charge of sedition was released this morning from the Hazaribagh Central Jail after completing his full term. He was given a huge ovation at the Jail Gate where a large crowd had assembled and where he was received by Dr. Moonje, Rajendra Prasad, Kishore Prasad and other Congress Leaders and workers. He was taken in procession through the pincipal streets of the town. He will be reaching Patna to-morrow afternoon. A strong and influential reception committee has been formed to give him a fitting reception.—Free Press.

SPECIAL DIET FOR UNDER TRIAL PRISONERS

TO BE GIVEN ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

SIMLA, July 13.

Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, I.C.S., officiating Home Secretary to Government of Punjab has issued the following letter to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab granting certain concessions to the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case.

"I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to say that in view of the probable long duration of the Lahore "Conspiracy" trial and the desirability that no under-trial prisoner shall be prejudiced by ill-health in attending to the proceedings and arranging for his defence medical officers in charge of jails in which the under-trial prisoner in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case are detained have discretion to order special diet for any under-trial prisoner whom they consider on medical grounds to need such special diet. This order applies also to any under-trial prisoner in this case who has been convicted in any other case and is serving sentence. I am further to say that four sets of cuttings from any daily newspapers which the accused may select giving the account of the proceedings in the trial, but no comments of those proceedings may be supplied daily to the accused in order to enable them to follow the progress of the case.—Free Press.

Police Officer Commits Suicide

MAULVI BAZAR ASSAM, July 13.

Gopichand Nath, a local police inspector, is reported to have committed suicide last night by hanging himself from a tree. He had been summoned by the additional District Magistrate under section 330, I.P.C., for the hearing of a charge against him of assault on a postal employee.—A. P.

ABDUCTION AND ASSAULT

EXCISE INFORMER DIES IN HOSPITAL

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The sensational story of how an Excise informer Kalikhar by name was abducted, and assault which resulted in death was told before the Deputy Commissioner of Police. It is alleged that Kalikhar left the employment under the accused cocaine den-keeper and informed the Police about the activities of the gang under the accused which led to the seizure of cocaine and arrest of the accused. Getting annoyed at this, the accused, it is alleged, one night raided Kalikhar's house, forcibly removed him in a taxi and left him confined in a deserted room, after severely assaulting him. Kalikhar was subsequently removed to a hospital and there he succumbed to the injuries.—Free Press.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Kaloo and four others have been sent to take their trial on charges of abducting and murdering one Kali Kahar, said to have been a Police informer. It is alleged that the latter was an employee of Ganga, the keeper of a cocaine den and gave information to the police leading to the arrest of Ganga and four ohers and the seizure of drugs. Later, Kali is alleged to have been forcibly taken away in a taxi and assaulted. He was removed to hospital where he died.—A. P.

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